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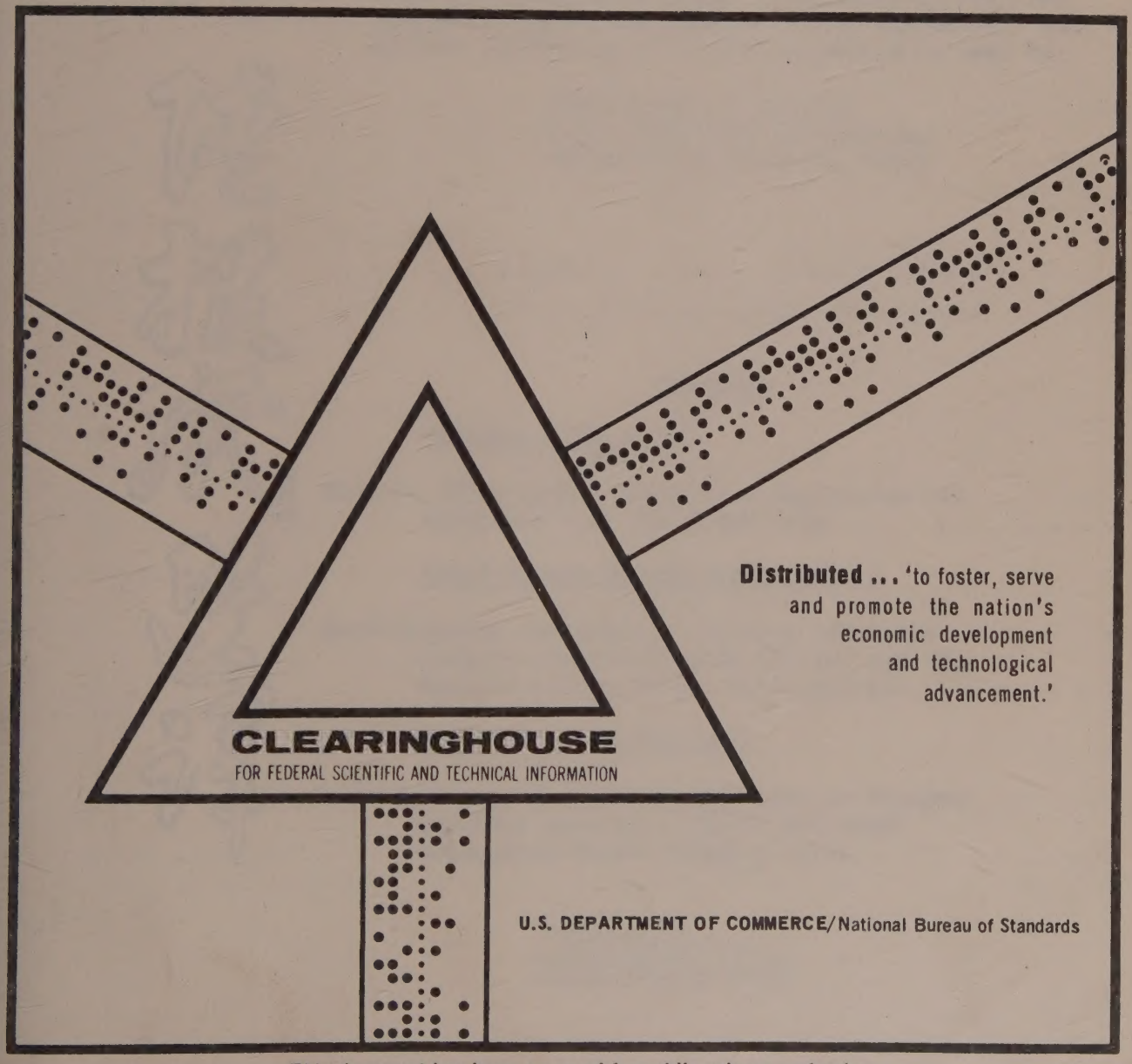
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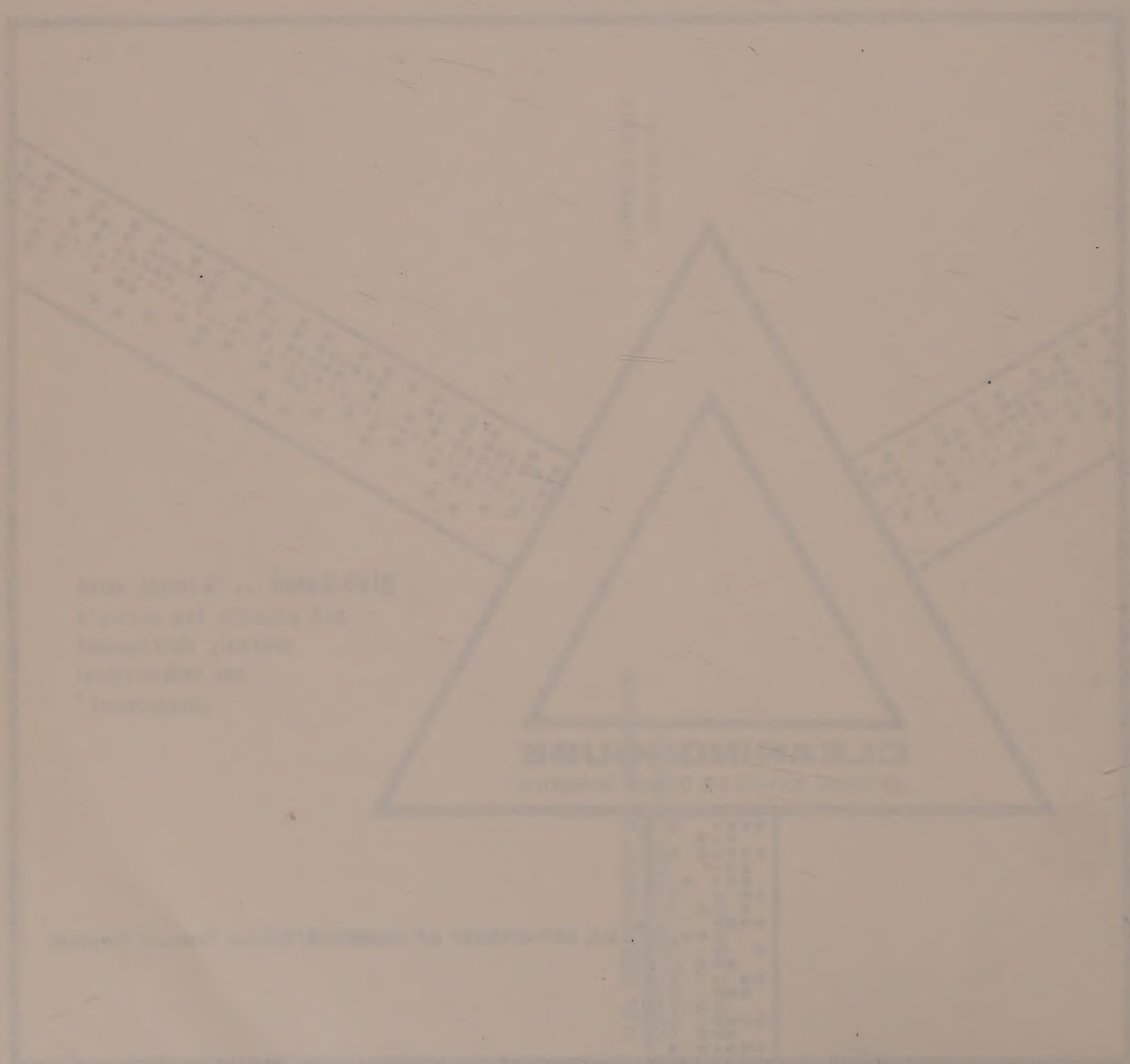

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March 23, 1970 No. 4621

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* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEW ON US

Nixon's Three Rotten Pillars of Aggression and Expansion

by

Ching Wei-tung (警卫东), Peking
Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 11, 1970)

President Nixon's foreign policy statement on the new strategy for peace is attacked in the following article, which calls his three pillars of peace, "partnership," "strength" and "negotiations," a "counter-revolutionary dual tactic" that has gone bankrupt for a long time. --SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Imperialist governments may be working on their counter-revolutionary cause everyday, but they always speak about benevolence and morals and never the truth." The foreign policy report cooked up recently by Nixon, chieftain of US imperialism, was precisely such a typical piece of negative teaching material. Nixon's report contained many flowery words about "peace" and he also proposed three pillars for the building of a "framework of peace": "Partnership," "strength" and "negotiation." But only a little analysis is required to discover that Nixon's three pillars for the so-called "new strategy for peace" is precisely that same counter-revolutionary two-sided policy so often employed by US bandits that had gone bankrupt a long time ago. This "new strategy," of which Nixon is so proud, serves well to expose the abrupt

decline of US imperialism as well as its hopeless dilemma. It fails completely to help US imperialism to save itself from its internal and external difficulties, its towering crises, or its fate of destruction.

The so-called "partnership" is a "new" trick cooked up by Nixon at a time when weakening and declining US imperialism finds itself unable to push forward its counter-revolutionary worldwide strategy. Using Nixon's own words, the true substance of this "partnership" is to have its "allies" and puppets "share" "the responsibilities for which America paid such a great price." Nixon openly indicated in this report: US imperialism will use the West German revanchists as its hatchetmen and tool of subversion against Eastern Europe. In Asia he wants Japan to "play a unique and important role" and serve as US imperialism's vanguard of aggression against Asia. Nixon said sadly that America could no longer "command its allies." So, as a remedy he used the word "partnership" in an attempt to pull together the "allies" who had been split into pieces so that they might continue to serve US imperialism in its acts of aggression.

Nixon's so-called "strength" is US imperialism's counter-revolutionary armed strength. US imperialism relies essentially on its counter-revolutionary armed strength for its aggression and expansion as well as its suppression of the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in the world. It has been expanding its armament and preparing for war frantically. During the eight years between 1962 and 1969 the total military expenditure of the United States reached US$530,000,000,000. After Nixon took office he further stepped up the expansion of armament and preparation at a frantic pace, setting the highest record of US military expenditure since World War II.

At present, as a result of the fatal blows dealt by the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their revolutionary struggle against US imperialist policies of war and aggression, Nixon is forced to use more political tricks of deception to cover up his ambitions of military aggression and expansion. But imperialism will never lay down its butcher's knife. After shouting emptily about "peace" for a moment Nixon clamored fiercely: "We must be strong," "maintain sufficient troops in active service" and energetically develop nuclear weapons. Nixon clamored at the top of his voice that US imperialism never "intends to withdraw itself from the world," "must maintain the present number of US troops in Europe," and step up its war of aggression against Vietnam through plans for "Vietnamization." Nixon tore off his own mask of "peace" and admitted that US imperialism's nature of aggression would never change and that it would continue to use the position of "strength" as the basis to continue to push forward its policies of war and aggression and engage in nuclear blackmail and nuclear threatening against the people in the world in an attempt to save itself from total collapse.

Nixon strongly indicated his "willingness" to "negotiate" with Soviet social imperialism. But this "willingness" to "negotiate" is only a synonym for further collusion and strife with Soviet social imperialism.

In one word, these three pillars which Nixon took great pains to cook up are absolutely not for the building of his so-called "framework of peace" but a shot in the arm to save the life of dying US imperialism.

At present the situation for revolution in the world is very favorable and the flames of the armed struggle of the revolutionary peoples are burning everywhere. The revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism, social imperialism and the reactionaries is surging higher and higher. Whatever new trick Nixon may play, he will never be able to prevent the imperialist and capitalist system from collapse or save the life of US imperialism. The day of thorough emancipation of the proletariat, the oppressed people and oppressed nations in the world is not far away.

* * *

PARTY POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Revolutionary Committee of Maoming Petroleum Company Conscientiously Carries Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 8, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Maoming Petroleum Company combines re-education of intellectuals with their employment, increasing the consciousness of the technicians and at the same time bringing their activism into full play. --SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching about "re-educating" the intellectuals, the revolutionary committee of Maoming Petroleum Company under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry mobilizes the workers to apply the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought in re-educating the engineers and technicians, to boldly use them while they are being educated and to strengthen education in the course of using them. This gives a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the engineers and technicians and enables them to play an active role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

In carrying out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the revolutionary committee of this company sends the engineers and technicians in a planned manner, by stages and by groups to labor with the workers' squads and groups and to learn things from the workers. It also adopts the method of "listening, criticizing, talking and examining," that is, listening to the opinions of the workers on the engineers and technicians' participation in manual labor, criticizing the poison of alienation from labor, practice and the masses, talking about their experience in transforming world outlook in the course of labor, and examining their attitude toward manual labor. This gives a great impetus to the integration of engineers and technicians with the workers.

A deputy chief engineer of mechanics formerly blindly believed in foreign rules and regulations. Usually he not only did not actively support the workers' rationalized proposals, but suppressed them instead. After being sent down to labor in the forging section of the mechanical repair workshop, he first took part in the manual labor of putting materials into the blast furnace. In less than ten minutes, he got very tired and perspired profusely. After that, he was assigned the work of operating the machine for transporting materials. The work was easy so that he worked efficiently. And this machine had formerly been negated by him and made by the workers themselves during the great cultural revolution. These living facts taught him an impressive lesson.

The worker comrades also contrasted these two methods of work and called criticism meetings beside the furnace and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "servility to things foreign" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace." Through this criticism, this deputy chief engineer saw deeply the importance of transformation of world outlook. He said: "There may be thousands of important things, but to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in transforming one's world outlook is the most important. If a man does not revolutionize his thinking, he will not only be unable to improve his skills, but also lose his bearings on the road of progress." He expressed his determination to remold himself and, under the leadership of the working class, to shed his air of aloofness, to take the road of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to make revolution for the rest of his life.

While imposing exacting demands on the engineers and technicians politically and giving them warm help ideologically, the revolutionary committee of this company also trusts them and boldly uses them and combines their re-education with their correct use.

Last year, an engineer was drawing the design of a safety "outlet gasket" of the No. 3 dry distillation furnace when the workers suggested innovating the 32 "outlet gaskets." But, he did not get the insight of the matter and disagreed to the innovation. With the help of comrades of the workers' propaganda team, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Comrade Bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people. Every communist must learn from him." He realized that: the attitude toward the workers' rationalized suggestion is in essence a problem of responsibility for the cause of socialist construction and a major problem of whether persisting in the former revisionist line of "putting technique in the first position" and "construction and production follow the design and the designer's opinion is final" in designing, or carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With understanding heightened, he went down to the workers' squads and groups and participated in labor while bearing in mind the workers suggestion. In the course of labor, he realized that the workers' suggestion was very reasonable. Accordingly, he fought self and criticized revisionism on his own initiative and relentlessly criticized his bourgeois individualist ideas of fearing troubles and shirking responsibility. After that, he often asked the worker comrades to help him relentlessly fight selfish and impure thoughts, learned things from the workers, and sought advice from the workers when meeting with a problem. The workers said happily: "We workers welcome such engineers."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ideological remolding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or by holding a few meetings." The revolutionary committee and the broad

masses of revolutionary workers of Maoming Petroleum Company take the re-education of the engineers and technicians as a long-term political task, conduct re-education penetratingly and carefully, make analysis of them one after another, solve problems one by one, and educate them politically and ideologically and in other aspects to consciously get together with and receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in accordance with their different conditions.

One of the technicians formerly buried himself in work and did not pay sufficient attention to politics. The revolutionary workers helped him with their utmost enthusiasm, making him heighten his consciousness and put the relationship between politics and work in a right position. Recently, with support from the revolutionary committee and concrete help from the worker comrades, he accomplished a technical innovation, which heightened efficiency of work by over five times, thereby effectively pushing forward production and construction.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Leading Organ of a Certain Regiment of Shanghai Garrison Sets Up a "Small Workshop" Orientated Toward Company Units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 9, 1970)

A PLA regiment of the Shanghai Garrison operates a "small workshop" for the production of soybean sauce, pickles, and other soybean products for the consumption of the armed forces, in line with Mao's instruction: "Getting ample food and clothing by working with our own hands."--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Shanghai, March 8) The leading organ of a certain regiment of Shanghai Garrison of the People's Liberation Army has set up a "small workshop," which is orientated toward company-size units, in the busy urban area of Shanghai municipality. This "small workshop" produces sauce, preserved vegetables and various kinds of bean products every month, not only providing enough of these food products for the consumption by the basic-level units of the whole regiment, but also meeting the needs of more than 100 catering units of other armed forces.

In 1968, at the 2nd anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," some comrades of the administrative office of this unit suggested setting up a "small workshop." At that moment, some comrades held that "the living conditions in Shanghai are good and it is unnecessary to set up a 'small workshop.'" To unify the thinking of all comrades, the leading members of the regimental Party committee got together with the cadres and the fighters to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching that the People's Liberation Army should be a fighting force as well as a force for work and for labor, and to review our army's brilliant fighting course of "simultaneously studying and carrying out production" and "simultaneously fighting and carrying out production." This made all understand that it was all the more necessary to preserve and develop our Army's glorious tradition even when they lived in a big city where the conditions were much better. They said: "We are also contributing toward the cause of the state and the people if we, proceeding from the strategic idea, 'Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people,' set up a 'small workshop' self-reliantly and use the materials we have produced to process the non-staple foodstuff needed by the army units, thus reducing the load on the people."

After this study, the cadres and the fighters resolved to develop the Nanniwan revolutionary spirit of "getting ample food and clothing by working with our own hands" as advocated by Chairman Mao, and to preserve the people's army's revolutionary nature forever!

The cadres and fighters who were responsible for establishing the "small workshop" did not know how to process non-staple foodstuffs. But, the revolutionary fighters armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought were not daunted by any complicated techniques and any difficulties. They went successively to labor in the brewery and the preserved vegetable workshop and learned things humbly from the old workers. They mastered the fundamental techniques after one week's hard work.

When the "small workshop" was under construction, there were only a few old jars, two iron spades, one water bucket and two empty rooms. The cadres and fighters put forth a resounding slogan: "We have one red heart and two hands. We ourselves can make any equipment we need!" When a fermentation pool was needed, they worked with their own hands and built one with bricks. When a high-pressure boiler was needed for storing the materials, they used an old jar with a sealed lid. When tools were needed for putting in yeast, they brought back a "bamboo carrying pole" discarded by a brewery, repaired it and used it as such a tool. The metal wares needed by the "small workshop" were also made by them by processing discarded iron plates, scrap iron and old water pipes.

After they had fought arduously for seven days and nights, the "small workshop" went into operation. To turn out products of fine quality, the cadres and fighters worked through day and night in the fermentation room. The temperature in the fermentation room was usually above 40 degrees, and it was suffocating and hot inside the room. They said: "We can temper our red hearts in high temperature. The further we go on tempering ourselves, our hearts will be redder and our will firmer." When a meter was needed, they put their hands into the fermentation pool to feel the temperature. They observed things carefully, found the way things worked after groping in the dark, and continuously overcame the weak links of temperature, recipes and other aspects, eventually making the quality of products equal to and surpass that of similar products obtainable on the market.

This "small workshop" is managed by the office but is orientated toward the company. In the past year and more, the comrades of this "small workshop" often go deep into the companies to learn about the needs of the basic-level units, so as to appropriately increase some new varieties of products, to make what the companies urgently need and to promptly "send the goods to the customers." Led and helped by them, all basic-level units of the whole regiment have set up simple and easily-managed "small workshops" which turn out a single kind of product. Now the whole regiment has sufficient oil and vegetable for its own consumption all the year round. The extensive development of "small workshops" has effectively solved the problem of pig fodder, accelerated the rapid development of pig raising and agricultural sideline, helped improve life of the army units, and supported national reconstruction.

In the past year and more, this "small workshop" also has created favorable conditions for the office cadres of the regiment to participate in

manual labor. Besides going to labor in the "small workshop" as required by the system, the office cadres also go to the "small workshop" during their spare time and join the fighters there in study and work, thereby strengthening their idea of labor and the masses and promoting revolutionized construction of the office.

* * *

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

Railway Men Make Remarkable Achievements in Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1970)

> Railway workers all over the country have fulfilled transportation tasks set by the State for January and February in an outstanding manner, creating records of loading and unloading for the corresponding period in previous years.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA March 8) Shouldering the heavy and glorious tasks of transportation, the broad masses of railway men in China have successively made remarkable achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production in the first spring of the great 1970's. Cherishing the heroism and spirit of winning glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland, they resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Grasping revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war," and in dauntless heroism, fight the winds and snowstorms, brave the exceeding cold and surmount every difficulty. They have accomplished with remarkable results the tasks of transportation for January and February assigned them by the State, created high records of loading and unloading as against the corresponding periods in the past years, and made new contributions toward aiding industrial and agricultural production in the whole country.

The weather of the year is the coldest in January and February. The snowstorms and exceeding cold often bring great difficulties to railway transportation. The Spring Festival also falls in this period of the year. The tonnage of cargoes transported by train usually dropped in this period in the past years. This year, with the vigorous assistance of the PLA's support-the-Left personnel, the broad masses of railway men vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production, basically changing the situation of decline in transportation of cargoes in January and February as in the past years. The amount of cargoes loaded and unloaded in January this year exceeds the past record in the corresponding period of the year by over 10 percent, and that in February again increased by 3 percent as against that in January. The tasks of transportation of staple supplies, such as coal, petroleum, metallurgical materials, metal ores, cement, chemical fertilizers, agricultural insecticides, have been overfulfilled, and the amount of coal and petroleum transported exceeds the record in the corresponding period of the year in the past. The punctuality of cargo and passenger train services has been greatly heightened and the time of turnover of cargo trains has further shortened.

To win new victories in revolution and production, many responsible cadres of the revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have gone to the first line of railway transportation to get together with the broad masses of railway men to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to firmly carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," thus bringing about a big increase in the volume of railway transportation.

In mid-February, snow fell heavily in Northeast China and in some areas under the railway bureaus of Lanchow, Sian, Huhehot, Peking and Chengchow, and a storm blew in Chengtu area, bringing great difficulties to transport. However, because the revolutionary committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had strengthened leadership over transport and made preparations against cold beforehand, the leading members of the revolutionary committees at various levels of the railway departments and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel unanimously went to the first line to get together with the railway men to sweep away snow and remove obstructions, defeating the exceeding cold. In these areas, the volume of loading and unloading of trains did not diminish toward the end of February but increased as against that in early February.

Enormously inspired by the revolutionary slogans of winning glory for great leader Chairman Mao and winning glory for the great socialist motherland, the broad revolutionary masses of the railway organizations throughout the country have whipped up a new upsurge of the socialist revolutionary emulation. At the beginning of this year, the broad masses of railway men and the revolutionary cadres of the railway organizations heroically stated that they definitely would create remarkable achievements in the first spring of the great 1970's and lay a good foundation for winning new victories in revolution and production in the whole year to come.

A campaign of learning from each other was unfolded among various railway bureaus, in each bureau and among the departments concerned, so that they made progress together and extensively developed the communist style and the spirit of socialist cooperation. During the revolutionary emulation, many railway bureaus perseveringly carried out revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting the target in command" and "putting production in the first position" peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, showed constant concern for the situation of the revolution as a whole, and perseveringly put the interests of a part subordinate to the interests of the whole.

Though the tasks of transportation in their areas grew with every passing day, the railway bureaus of Canton, Liuchow and Tsinan made economical use of the trains by every possible means. They often diminished the number of their cargo trains according to the target set by the higher authorities, and spared as many empty cars for unified use by the State, thus guaranteeing transportation of important materials.

Many factories and mining enterprises cooperated with the departments of railway transportation on their initiative and actively organized manpower to load and unload the trains by shock tactics, thereby minimizing obstruction of the railways and holding up of cars.

Peking Railway Bureau had the heaviest tasks of cargo and passenger transport. Due to cooperation among various quarters, it fulfilled with remarkable results its tasks of transport in January and February.

Another important reason why the tasks of the railway organizations for January and February have been accomplished with remarkable results is that the key points have been ascertained and brought to the fore and the organizational work of railway transport has been strengthened. For example, the departments concerned have seriously made investigations of the transportation of such important materials as coal, petroleum, steel and ores and, in accordance with the needs of production, adopted the effective measures of sending special trains, dispatching additional direct shuttle trains, shortening the time of stay at a station en route, and quickening the turnover of locomotives and wagons. This raises the efficiency of transport and guarantees meeting the needs of production. In order not to delay farm work, various railway bureaus concerned have adopted effective measures to give priority to transportation of chemical fertilizers and other materials for agricultural use. In January and February, additional trains carrying chemical fertilizers have been dispatched direct to relatively far-away areas in northwest and southwest China, thus effectively aiding spring farming in these areas.

At present, railway men all over the country are seriously summing up their experience in grasping revolution and promoting production in January and February. They are resolved to refrain from self-conceit and rashness, to advance to win further victories, to whip up a new upsurge of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to win still greater victories in revolution and production.

* * *

COAL MINING

Northeast China Province Sets Up Small Coal Mines by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 16, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels in heilungkiang province, northeast china, have led the revolutionary masses in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and adhered to self-reliance in developing small coal mines.

more than 20 cities and counties in the province now have small coal mines which they opened by their own efforts. these mines effectively support socialist revolution and socialist construction.

heilungkiang province abounds in coal and has favourable conditions for opening small coal mines. as early as 1958, people of the province firmly carried out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao and set up a large number of small coal mines by their own efforts as their contribution to supporting socialist construction. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did all they could to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and stifle the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative. they slashed back all the newly-established small coal mines.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, following chairman mao's great teachings, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have led the revolutionary masses in opening small coal mines and bringing into full play the masses' latent enthusiasm for coal mining. the revolutionary masses said: "chairman mao has shown us the direction. we've set our minds on establishing small coal mines. short of materials and equipment we'll search for the one and make the other. we'll learn how to do the work by doing it." several small coal mines in mutanchiang area have been built completely by self-reliance.

after the province used indigenous methods to set up small coal mines, these mines have adopted the method of the three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres to press ahead with technical innovations and constantly raise the level of mechanization and semi-mechanization. productive capacity grows by leaps and bounds. through a vigorous technical innovations campaign, the revolutionary masses of hsikangtzu coal mine in aihwei county have mechanized production and made rapid progress.

AGRICULTURE

East China Tea-Growing Brigade Becomes Self-Sufficient in Grain

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 16, 1970)

tea-growing poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of a production brigade in shaonsing county, chekiang province, has achieved self-sufficiency in grain after three years of land reclamation. this was their response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

the shangwang production brigade last year was able to meet all its grain needs and put aside more than ten tons of grain as reserves. it also provided the state with 52 tons of tea, 75 per cent more than in 1966.

illuminated by the three red banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune, and persisting in the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the brigade transformed stony hill slopes into thriving tea plantations after several years of hard work. with the development of the socialist collective economy, this once poor valley has become prosperous. but before 1966, the brigade had only a little over one-seventyfifth of a hectare of farmland per commune member and it had to rely on state supplies of grain to feed the people each year.

on october first, 1966, the brigade party branch secretary wang chin-yu attended the national day celebrations in peking. he had the honour and joy of seeing our great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum. this gave him immense strength. later, he visited the tachai production brigade in shansi province and was inspired. back to shangwang, he told everybody of the happy moment when he saw our great leader chairman mao and of his determination to learn from the tachai people to reclaim land and increase grain production for the revolution, so as to make new contributions to the country.

when the revolutionary masses of the brigade planned to reclaim land, the agents in shaohsing county of renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as "putting money in command" and "specializing in tea cultivation", to sabotage the mass movement. wang chin-yu organized the masses to study chairman mao's great teaching on "taking food grains as the key link and developing a diversified economy to ensure an all-round development." they roundly criticized liu shao-chi's sinister capitalist trash of "putting money in command" and "material incentives". this greatly raised the commune members' political consciousness and they resolved to follow chairman mao's teachings and do farming for the revolution and solve the grain problem by their own efforts.

as firm in enduring great hardship as when they had opened up tea plantations, the poor and lower-middle peasants began to reclaim farmland. the cadres took the lead in all work and the commune members, men and women, all took part. they drilled blast holes and quarried rocks to make ridges for terraced fields. in the past three years they have reclaimed about five hectares of tachai-type terraced fields.

they have also transformed barren hills and built water conservancy facilities. in the past few years, they have built eleven reservoirs. this ensures high yields in spite of long periods without rain. last year the brigade raised its average per-hectare grain yield to 10.5 tons.

TIBET

Tibetan Workers Protect State Property Against Fierce Snowstorm

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 14, 1970)

defying hardship and death, two tibetan workers at the putungchuan highway station on the chingnai-tibet highway saved a big flock of sheep in a howling snowstorm and protected state property.

the kunlun mountains were snow-bound after a january snowstorm lasting several days. attacked by wild beasts, more than 300 sheep belonging to the station fled in panic. the station personnel took immediate action to find the sheep and protect state property, with workers and people's liberation army men in the locality joining the search. they went to the mountain in two groups.

two tibetan workers, konga wangtui and tuntzu lachi, who were to remain at the station because of illness, refused to do so and climbed onto a truck which was about to start off. comrades tried to dissuade them. "konga, your hepatitis is no joking matter, you can't go exclamation" "tuntzu, your arthritis is bad, don't go exclamation" but they replied: "saving state property is more important exclamation let's go exclamation" as the truck pulled out, they told the comrades: "don't worry. we've made up our minds. we'll return with the flock exclamation"

the truck took them to the foot of the mountain from where the search party began climbing. after searching for a whole day on january 9, they were unable to find the sheep. when the comrades returned to their starting point one by one, konga and tuntzu were missing. early next day, they set out again, crossing several mountains looking till dusk, but they still could not find konga, tuntzu or the sheep. by now the comrades were really worried about their two tibetan brothers.

the p.l.a. unit stationed in the locality immediately sent nine search groups into the mountains. the armymen were determined to find their two tibetan brothers and the sheep.

braving the snowstorm and bitter cold, konga and tuntzu had climbed up in snow a metre deep. 6,000 metres above sea level, the wind howled and the snow blinded them.

they read aloud in unison: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." chairman mao's great teaching gave them inexhaustible strength.

they saw the sheep on top of a snow-capped mountain as dusk fell. seeing the two hurrying towards them, the frightened sheep began to run in the direction of an adjacent mountain.

when the two tibetan workers reacned the top, they found that breathing was very difficult in the rarefied atmosphere. but they never flinched, drawing great strengtn from this teaching of chairman mao's: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" they continued in pursuit of the sheep and the night was well along when they succeeded in recovering the sheep and herding them to a safe place out of the wind.

scarcely had tney sat to rest when the sheep again ran off. after a long search in the black night, they still didn't know in which direction the animals had run. they decided to spend the rest of the night sleeping in the open and wait for daybreak to take up the search.

though death from the freezing weather threatened them, they shrugged it off. together the two tibetans recalled their sufferings in the past.

born of poor herdsmen before liberation, tuntzu's parents, elder brother and sister had been killed by a local chieftain and his brigands. only he and his younger brother narrowly escaped. homeless after their escape, they began tending sheep for a herd owner. once they didn't get back a missing sheep until late at night when they found it, the owner still gave them a sound beating for their efforts.

konga was born into a poor peasant's family, and all eight members of the family worked for a manorial lord. not only was his father's back broken by the cruel whip lashes of the lord, but his father went blind as a result. konga's youngest brother was drowned in a river by the same lord. konga himself grazed sheep for the lord and was often severely whipped. his sister and another brother were never heard of again after they ran off and became beggers.

sharing a common class hatred, both were liberated by the great leader chairman mao and the communist party. working for years in the snow-swept highlands, their thoughts were full of chairman mao. they said: "chairman mao is the man who saved and emancipated us peasants and herdsmen. we'll always follow him in making revolution."

by mid-night the snow storm had become fiercer. the two found a pit and lay down in it. tuntzu covered konga with his overcoat because of his comrade's hepatitis. but konga refused and put it back on tuntzu because of tuntzu's arthritis. to give some warmth, each of them embraced the other's feet inside his bosom. thus did this pair of close class brothers and comrades-in-arms endure that unbearably cold night on top of the snowy kunlun mountains.

after two days and nights of battling the elements, they climbed 15 snowy mountains, found the whole flock of sheep, and finally drove them back to the highway station at putungchuan without one being lost.

when they learned that tuntzu and konga had returned, the p.l.a. men and the workers who had kept up their anxious search for tuntzu and konga were so happy that they cheered: "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLES

Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arab Gulf Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arab gulf led by talal saad mahmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the front, left peking today to visit other parts of china including shanghai, the chingkang mountains and shaoshan.

Dhofar People's Just Struggle Is Sure To Be Victorious

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

following is an article written by tu hui and wei ping of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army entitled "the just struggle of the people of dhofar area is sure to be victorious." the article reads as follows:

fighting in the southern most part of the arabian peninsula, the people of dhofar area have won brilliant victories in the more than four years of armed struggle against the british colonial rule. under the leadership of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf, the people's liberation army has liberated all the cities and villages in the western part of dhofar area, the entire rural areas in the eastern part and the greater part of the countryside in the central part of the area. the situation is excellent.

referring to the reactionaries in all countries, the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." this truth has been borne out by the protracted struggle of the people of dhofar area against the british colonial rule. in 1876, british imperialism invaded and occupied dhofar area and imposed a cruel colonial rule on the people there. the colonialists not only ruthlessly exploited the local people; they even went so far as to prohibit them from seeking medical assistance and growing cotton and rice, thereby plunging the people of dhofar area into an abyss of suffering. where there is oppression, there is resistance. the british imperialists' cruel persecution has failed to subdue the people. on the contrary, in their struggle of nearly one hundred years against the british colonial rule, the people of dhofar area have found the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". they eventually launched an armed uprising against british imperialism on june 9, 1965. the people of dhofar area have thus taken up arms and bravely started their struggle.

in the past more than four years, the practice of the armed struggle of the people of dhofar area has proved that with their heroic spirit of fighting the enemy bravely and fearing no sacrifice and relying on the warm support of the broad masses of the people, the people's liberation army under the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf, although their weapons and equipment were greatly inferior to those of the british mercenaries, have badly battered the enemy armed with aircraft and artillery. the armed struggle of the people of dhofar area has completely proved as an unbreakable truth the great leader chairman mao's brilliant thesis: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." at present, in an attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the national independent movement of the arabian gulf, the british colonialists have been stepping up their military attacks on the people's liberation army while intensifying the brutal economic blockade on the rural areas. but all this can only arouse the deeper indignation of the people of dhofar area. neither the aircraft and artillery nor the economic blockade can save the colonialists from defeat, because justice is on the side of the people of dhofar area and the revolutionary people of the world are on the side of the people of dhofar area. this constitutes an unbreakable bastion of iron. this had been proved long ago by the practice of the chinese revolution. way back in the period of the war of resistance against japan, the brutal attack of the japanese imperialists and the encirclement and blockade on the liberated areas by the japanese aggressors and kuomintang reactionaries had brought temporary financial and economic difficulties to the army and people in the liberated areas. but all this had failed to cow the chinese people. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and relying on the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggles, the broad masses of the army and people in the liberated areas finally overcame all difficulties, defeated the enemy's military attacks, encirclement and blockade, and won the great victory of the anti-japanese war. then, with millet and rifles, the chinese people defeated the kuomintang reactionaries who were armed with u.s. aircraft and tanks, and founded the new china. we are firmly convinced that the people of dhofar area will be able not only to continuously defeat the enemy's military attacks with their guns, but also to smash the enemy's economic blockade and win complete victory in their revolution by relying on the masses of the people and on their own efforts. fight on, heroic people of dhofar area exclamation. the 700 million chinese people firmly support your just struggle. final victory certainly belongs to you exclamation.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Statement of Hsinhua News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

the hsinhua news agency is authorized to issue the following statement:

a sudden violent raid on the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in the kingdom of cambodia and on the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in the kingdom of cambodia took place on march 11. after this anti-viet nam incident, there were rumours in phnom penh that "vietnamese nationals in peking held demonstrations in front of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in china and wrecked the cambodian embassy." on march 14, a press release of the "counter cabinet" of cambodia also confirmed that "rumours have been circulating that our embassy in peking has been the target of demonstrations, but this has not been officially confirmed. we wish that this report is false."

this is indeed a false report. during this period, when there were people making inquiry about this at the chinese embassy in cambodia, the chinese embassy denied this categorically and refuted such rumours.

the hsinhua news agency is hereby authorized to state the following: the rumours which appeared in phnom penh are complete fabrications created with ulterior motives. when premier chou en-lai received nay valentin, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, in the early hours of march 15, he pointed this out and expressed uneasiness and regret at the incident that had taken place in phnom penh. ambassador nay valentin stated that the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in china and the embassy staff in peking are perfectly safe.

china and cambodia are two countries friendly to each other. the chinese government and people have always respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as upheld by samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. all attempts to sabotage the friendly relations between the peoples of china and cambodia will be of no avail.

CHINA AND INDIA

Reactionary Indian Government Instigates Traitorous Tibetan Bandits to Carry Out Treacherous Activities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

recently, the reactionary indian government once again instigated the traitorous tibetan bandits it has long fostered to commit treacherous crimes, and wantonly interfered in china's internal affairs, according to a new delhi report.

it was reported that at the connivance of the reactionary indian government, chieftain of the traitorous tibetan bandits the dalai lama issued a so-called statement on march 9

outrageously and viciously smearing and attacking the people's republic of china. he clamoured about "struggle" for "tibet's independence" in a vain attempt to sever the tibetan autonomous region from china and restore there the dark and reactionary rule of the slave-owners. in his so-called statement, the dalai obsequiously expressed "deep gratitude" for the reactionary indian government's "generous and understanding assistance" to the traitorous tibetan bandits for perpetrating treacherous crimes. under the support of u.s. imperialism, the "representative" of the dalai, chieftain of the traitorous tibetan bandits, in the united states held a reception in new york on march 12 at which copies of the so-called statement of the dalai were distributed. an official of the reactionary indian government attended the reception together with an "official" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

the fact that the reactionary indian government once again instigated the chieftain of the traitorous tibetan bandits the dalai to carry out frantic traitorous activities is another proof of its obduracy in sticking to the reactionary policy of interference in china's internal affairs. since the ignominious failure of the criminal rebellion carried out by the tibetan slave-owners at the instigation of the indian government in 1959, the indian government has fostered and instigated the traitorous tibetan bandits headed by the dalai to carry out counter-revolutionary subversive activities against china in an attempt to enable these traitorous bandits to restore in tibet the most cruel and barbarous rule of the reactionary slave-owners and thus realize the indian government's expansionist ambitions towards china's tibet. it has openly allowed the traitorous bandit chieftain the dalai to form in india a so-called "government in exile" and permitted this "government in exile" to proclaim a so-called "tibetan constitution". the president, prime minister and other leading officials of the reactionary indian government have repeatedly "received" the dalai to show support for his counter-revolutionary activities. the reactionary indian government has also intensified its collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang entrenched in taiwan and instigated and assisted the tibetan traitorous bandits to carry out subversive activities, harassment and sabotage in the sino-indian border area and in the tibetan autonomous region of china.

the rampant anti-china activities by the reactionary indian government cannot harm china in the least, but will only further expose its own counter-revolutionary features.

Intensified Suppression by Reactionary Indian Government Can Only Increase People's Resistance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1970)

the reactionary indian government has been vigorously expanding its police force to strengthen its sanguinary suppression of the mounting revolutionary armed struggle of indian peasants and the armed struggle of the mizo and naga people for national liberation.

the indian peasants' revolutionary armed struggle has spread to many areas in nine states of india. the naga and mizo people have been persevering in armed struggle for national liberation in some mountainous regions in assam, nagaland, manipur and tripura in east india. it is shaking ever

more violently the tottering rule of the reactionary indian government. finding that the police of various states have failed to cope with the daily-growing armed struggle, the reactionary indian government in its decline is mobilizing more and more central police to carry out the suppression.

the "hindustan times" reported on march 6 that the reactionary indian government "has asked the states to make full use of the arms act and the penal code" to quell the peasants' armed struggle and that all state governments "have also been told to draw upon central reserve police and border security force without hesitation to suppress naxalite activity". in west bengal, the state government controlled by the indian revisionists have set up 421 armed police camps in areas where the peasants' armed struggle is active. in the gopiballavpur area of midnapur district of west bengal, jyoti basu, the police minister of the state and a revisionist, replaced the armed police forces which failed to carry out their mission by 1,100 eastern frontier rifles troops and rabidly ordered the latter to "shoot to kill" the peasants and revolutionaries. in srikakulam district, andhra pradesh, the reactionary state government classified the areas where the peasants' armed struggle is developing vigorously as "disturbed areas" and dispatched large numbers of armed police and four battalions of the central reserve police to suppress the armed struggle. the reactionary indian government also sent large numbers of the "border security force" to nagaland, manipur and tripura to suppress the armed struggle of the naga and mizo people.

to step up the suppression of the indian people's armed struggle, the reactionary indian government has enormously increased the expenditure on the central police and expanded the police forces. according to an indian paper, in fiscal 1969-1970, the reactionary indian government increased the expenditure on the central police by 100 million rupees to raise additional battalions of the central reserve police, expand "border security force", set up new police offices, purchase more arms ammunition and equipment and move police forces on a large scale to suppress the people. in fiscal 1970-1971, the expenditure on the central police of the reactionary indian government will rise sharply to over 690 million rupees, nearly 20 per cent more than that of the previous fiscal year.

but, the reactionary government's sanguinary suppressive measures have failed to frighten the awakening indian people. on the contrary they have roused the indian people to fiercer resistance. it was reported that in areas of armed struggle the indian people waged heroic struggle against the reactionary armed police dispatched there to suppress them. they reconnoitred for the guerrillas, protected the guerrillas who were moving away and refused to give the slightest information to the enemy. they hid grains and refused to give drinking water to the police, placing the enemy in an awkward predicament. indian bourgeois papers admitted that the reactionary indian government's suppressive measures "have not proved effective" and "even after the police had moved into these areas in some force... very few villagers are said to have shown any willingness to help the police with information regarding the naxalites". so, "the police have failed to catch the right leaders or to break the organization". despite the intensified suppression by the reactionary government, the indian peasants' armed struggle is spreading to new areas. in east india, the naga and mizo people's armed forces have repeatedly attacked

the reactionary armed troops and police, dealing heavy blows to the reactionary government. in making all-out efforts to enforce its suppressive measures, the reactionary government is "lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet", and will only promote the indian people to carry out the revolution more violently and on a broader scale.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Marches Forward Victoriously Along Road of Encircling Cities from Countryside and Seizing Political Power by Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article on march 14 pointed out that the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has been grasped by more and more malayan people and has become an increasingly powerful material force. the road of encircling the cities from the countryside and of seizing political power by armed force which the malayan communist party has persistently followed is the only correct road for the malayan revolution. final victory will be won only by persisting in this revolutionary road.

the article said that since the beginning of this year, the malayan national liberation army has scored new victories by initiating successive attacks on the enemy. the working and propaganda teams of the national liberation army have been warmly welcomed wherever they go by the masses of the peasants of all nationalities of malaya. more and more young people in the rural areas have joined the national liberation army. the base and guerrilla areas have become more consolidated and expanded. the broad masses of the malayan people in urban and rural areas have warmly acclaimed these new victories and, in response to the call of the communist party of malaya, waged heroic struggles in various ways to resist persecution by the puppet cliques and defend their vital interests.

the article pointed out: all this indisputably proves that the communist party of malaya is the only revolutionary party which can lead the people of various nationalities of our country from victory to victory.

the article said that heavily pounded by the malayan national liberation army and the people of various nationalities in the base and guerrilla areas, the imperialists and their running dogs are sitting on thorns.

quoting chairman mao's teaching: "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces", the article pointed out that the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique are conducting a desperate struggle by making frantic arms expansion and reinforcing the military posts in northern states and intensifying persecution of the broad masses of people in the border areas. at present, the puppet cliques are establishing concentration camps in changlun area in an attempt to compel the masses in the countryside of northern

perak to move there. in addition, they have redoubled their efforts to persecute the malayan workers, peasants, fishermen and students. the death-bed struggle of the puppet cliques has aroused violent resistance from the people and is doomed to failure. the people of various nationalities of malaya will surely smash all intrigues of the enemy and seize final victory exclamation

CHINA AND NEPAL

China's Special Envoy Kuo Mo-jo Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Mar. 16, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, special envoy of the people's republic of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, returned here this afternoon after attending the wedding ceremony of nepal's crown prince and after visiting china's friendly neighbours nepal and pakistan with a chinese friendship delegation led by him.

he was accompanied by members of the delegation: pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hsu heng-lu, deputy to the national people's congress and member of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee.

welcoming them at the railway station were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and leading members of the departments concerned, including lin hai-yun, han nien-lung, liu hsi-yao, hsieh huai-teh, kuo lu, yang chieh and ting hsi-lin.

also present were k.m. kaiser, ambassador of pakistan to china, and niranjan bhattarai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the nepalese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

China's 473rd Warning Against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

a u.s. warship intruded into china's territorial waters in the area east of chiunghai of hainan island in kwangtung province between 11:31 hours and 15:11 hours on march 16.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to the military provocation by the u.s. warship, to issue the 473rd serious warning.

The following warning appeared in NCNA's Chinese service but did not seem to have been carried in NCNA's English service. It is translated and included here to make the record complete. -- SCMP Ed.

Foreign Ministry Issues 472nd Serious Warning Against Intrusion of US Warship into Our Territorial Sea

(NCNA - Peking, Nov. 21, 1969)

A US warship intruded into our territorial sea east of Ch'iunghai Hsien, Hainan Island, Kwangtung Province, between 05.34 hrs and 09.02 hrs on November 21. The spokesman for our Foreign Ministry is authorized to issue the 472nd serious warning against such military provocation by the US warship.

US

American Workers in New York, San Francisco Persist in Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

4,000 tugboatmen in new york harbour decided yesterday to continue their strike to oppose the exploitation by monopoly capital and demand higher wages, according to reports reaching here.

the strike which entered its 43rd day yesterday, became the longest tugboat strike in the history of new york harbour. it has gravely affected cargo and passenger transport operated by u.s. monopolists, inflicting them a loss of one million dollars a day.

meanwhile, the strike of municipal employees in san francisco which began on march 13 is developing, now involving about 14,000 employees. it has won powerful support from busmen, teachers and dockers in this coast city. during the strike, buses stopped running and schools closed down, virtually paralyzing the entire city of san francisco. the strike is the most widespread one since a general strike in the city in 1934.

strikers announced that should the municipal authorities reject their demand for wage increases, they would extend the walkout to piers along the city waterfront and the san francisco international airport.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Southern Yemeni Presidential Council Member Receives Chinese Economic, Technical Survey Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 16, 1970)

abdul al fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen and secretary general of the national front, received the chinese economic and technical survey team yesterday evening in mayfaah of the fourth province where the team is undertaking surveys, according to radio aden.

the chinese team left aden on february 25 for surveying in other parts of the country.

Yemeni Republican Council Members Have Friendly Conversation with Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Mar. 16, 1970)

hassan al amry, member of the yemeni republican council and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and mohamed aly osman, member of the republican council, during their recent visit to the taiz army hospital had a friendly conversation with the chinese medical personnel working there.

during the conversation, hassan al amry thanked the chinese medical personnel for their spirit of whole-heartedly serving the yemeni people. he praised the chinese medical personnel as the true friends of the yemeni people.

accompanied by the leading members of the hospital and the chinese medical personnel, amry, osman and other yemeni high-ranking officials inspected the hospital.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 24, 1970 No. 4622

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party Committee of Peking Woolen Textile Mill Actively Leads Party Members and Revolutionary Masses To Conscientiously Study New Party Constitution and To Strictly Carry Out Various Provisions Contained in It

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1970)

Workers in a woolen textile mill in Peking are being told to study the new Party Constitution and follow the Party's leadership. Unified leadership by the Party is stressed in the following report.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA March 9) The Party committee of Peking Woolen Textile Mill actively leads the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses to conscientiously study the new Party Constitution, arms them with Chairman Mao's proletarian theories of Party building and makes them firmly establish the idea of the Party, thus further strengthening the Party's unified leadership.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism." After repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's great program of Party building, the Party committee of Peking Woolen Textile Mill realizes that the Party's leadership is the leadership of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and, to further strengthen the Party's unified leadership, it is necessary to continuously help the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses elevate their level of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After their establishment, the Party committee of this mill and the Party branches at the basic level grasp the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as a matter of prime importance. They set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types and organize the leading members of Party organizations at various levels to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great theory about continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study Chairman Mao's great theories on classes, class contradictions and class struggle, to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and to perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of their thinking and deeds.

The leading members of Party organizations at various levels take the lead in imposing stern demands on themselves in accordance with the regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution and continuously strengthening their proletarian Party character and their revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and organizational discipline. While strengthening ideological construction of the leading groups of the Party committee and the Party branches, they pay particular attention to organizing the Party members and the activists who apply for Party membership to study the new Party Constitution and to study the theories of Marxism and Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on leadership, political party, political power, classes and the masses.

Through this study, the broad masses of Party members have further strengthened their idea of the Party. They consciously impose demands on themselves in accordance with the various regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution and, under the leadership of the Party organization, strive to play the role of a communist as a vanguard and a model in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Through this study, many activists who apply for Party membership realize that the working class exercises its leadership through the leadership of its vanguard force--the Chinese Communist Party. They criticize the erroneous right or ultra-"Left" ideas and tendencies which weaken the Party's leadership. They further establish the idea that the Party's leadership is higher than anything else. They become more conscious in accepting and protecting the Party's leadership.

The Party organizations at various levels of this mill realize that, to strengthen the Party's unified leadership, it is necessary to perseveringly implement the Party's principle of democratic centralism in accordance with the regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution and to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in achieving unity in thinking, policy-making, planning, command and action.

In a former discussion on the use of cadres, the Party committee and some Party branches were divided in opinion. Because correct ideas were not gathered together, the problems which could have been solved were not

decided promptly. Later, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings about democratic centralism and the relevant regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution. They realized that it was necessary not only to fully develop democracy but also to daringly use Mao Tse-tung's thought to gather together correct opinions.

For this reason, every time before a Party committee conference, they first had individual talks with the secretary and deputy secretary and the standing committee members and the committee members concerned, so that all might be prepared ideologically. During a discussion, democracy was given full play, so that all might air their views. When a resolution was adopted through discussion, the secretary and the deputy secretary paid attention to promptly learning the particulars of the execution of this resolution and meticulously carried out political and ideological work, so as to guarantee implementation of the resolution.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full," the Party committee integrated collective leadership with individual responsibility and enabled every member of the Party committee to play an active part. Some standing committee members who were not detached from productive work could often bring ideas at the lower level to the Party committee. Meanwhile, they also learned promptly how the basic-level Party branches carried out the Party committee's resolution, and they could help implement the Party committee's resolution in a better way at the basic level.

After consciously studying the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses can correctly handle the relations of the leader and the led as between the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of the mill on the one side and the Communist Youth League and the militia organization on the other side and strengthen the Party's leadership in accordance with the regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution. Now, after the Party committee has made a decision on an important problem, the revolutionary committee of the mill earnestly carries it out under the leadership of the Party committee. The revolutionary committee also regularly reports to the Party committee how the resolution has been carried out. The Communist Youth League and the militia organizations also consciously accept the leadership of the Party organization and actively accomplish various fighting tasks assigned them by the Party organization, thus playing their part.

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Leading Members of Party Branches of Various Workshops of Tsitsihar No. 1 Machine Tools Plant Continuously Heighten Consciousness of Continuing Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1970)

Members of Party branches in Tsitsihar No. 1 Machine Tools Plant are organized to study the new Party Constitution and apply it in relation to their own problems. This has greatly increased the fighting strength of the Party branches themselves.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it," members of the Party branches of various workshops of Tsitsihar No. 1 Machine Tools Plant, Heilungkiang, earnestly study and apply the new Party Constitution while bearing in mind their own problems, thereby promoting revolutionization of their thinking and increasing the fighting strength of the Party branches.

Studying the new Party Constitution while bearing in mind the problems met gives results greatly different from that produced by the study of the new Party Constitution without bearing specific problems in mind. Some leading members of the Party branch of No. 205 workshop of this plant study the new Party Constitution while bearing in mind the problem that "it is a loss to serve as a cadre and it is also dangerous to serve as a cadre," and boldly combat selfishness and criticize revisionism before the masses, thus further heightening their consciousness of continuing revolution. This also increases the fighting strength of the Party branch. The leading members of the Party branch of another workshop call upon the Party members to study the new Party Constitution and they do not set examples of carrying out study by bearing the problems in mind, and therefore fail to score good results.

The conditions of these two Party branches make the Party organization of this plant realize that in studying the new Party Constitution, the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in study must be given full play and that, without solving the problem of style in study, it is impossible to study and apply the new Party Constitution well. They earnestly sum up the experience gained by the Party branch of No. 205 workshop and set up in the whole plant Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by leading members of various Party branches to popularize the experience of this Party branch. Through this study, all realize that only by bearing in mind the problems while studying and applying the new Party Constitution and by imposing stern demands on themselves by taking the new Party Constitution as the criterion in every place can they revolutionize their thinking and build the Party branch into a staunch fighting

citadel capable of leading the broad revolutionary masses to fight the class enemies.

With their thinking elevated to a higher level, the leading members of many Party branches consciously bear in mind the problems in their thinking and work while studying and applying the new Party Constitution and have scored remarkable results.

Some leading members of the Party branch of No. 201 workshop formerly did not bring proletarian politics to the fore while doing their work and did not carry out political and ideological work meticulously, and some other leading members did not accept the opinions and criticisms put forward by the masses. With these problems in mind, they repeatedly studied Article 12 in the new Party Constitution: "Primary Party organizations must hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, give prominence to proletarian politics and develop the style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses of the people and practicing criticism and self-criticism." In the course of study, they examined their thinking and realized that failing to give prominence to proletarian politics and refusing to accept opinions and criticisms of the masses was incompatible to the requirements of the new Party Constitution and reflected the impurity of Party character. They not only actively carried out ideological struggle and combated selfishness and criticized revisionism within the Party branch, but also went on their own initiative to disclose and combat their selfish ideas before the masses, to seek opinions and criticisms from the masses.

Because the leading members of this Party branch consciously study and apply the new Party Constitution by bearing their problems in mind, the Party branch greatly increases its fighting strength and this workshop carries out its various tasks well and becomes an advanced unit in the whole plant.

Another fact emerged in the course of the study of the new Party Constitution: Some Party branches bore their problems in mind in the course of study, but they failed to grasp the major problems, so that they could not get the expected results. Upon discovering this problem, the Party organization of this plant immediately called a conference of leading members of various Party branches and organized all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved," and to sum up their experience in the study of the new Party Constitution some time ago, thus heightening their understanding.

The new Party members and the old Party members of the Party branch of No. 202 workshop once were divided in opinion and were not in step with each other, so that unity among them was destroyed. When they started to study the new Party Constitution, they did not grasp this major problem tightly,

so that they did not get good results. Later, with the help of the Party organization of the plant, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat," and Article 3 of the new Party Constitution which Party members must comply with: "Be able at uniting with the great majority, including those who have wrongly opposed them but are sincerely correcting their mistakes...," thereby enhancing their thinking. Then, the Party members, old and new, had chats together and earnestly made self-criticism, thus further cementing their unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The further strengthening of the unity of the Party branch directly pushed forward the revolutionary great unity among the broad masses in the whole workshop and enabled the workshop to join the ranks of the advanced in revolution and production quickly.

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INTERNAL VIEW ON US

It Is Impossible To Escape from Responsibility for Crimes

by

Hung Chuang-chih (紅 壯 志), Armed Corps of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1970)

The author of the following article ridicules President Nixon's March 6 statement on Laos and says it was a clumsy trick of deception. The article also says that US involvement in Laos is an important part of the "criminal scheme of US imperialism's aggression against the whole of Indo-China."--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA) After being defeated by the Laotian patriotic armymen and civilians recently in their anti-US war, chieftain of US imperialism Nixon hurriedly and sadly issued a statement on the Laotian question on March 6. This statement was a fanatic war clamor against the people of Laos and Indo-China, showing his fierce face of a pirate.

In his statement Nixon used pirate logic to create excuses for the intensification of the war of aggression against Laos by the United States. He uttered such nonsense as: US military aggression against Laos was "for the protection of the lives of Americans and people of the allied countries in Vietnam" and US "actions in Laos are for the sake of creating conditions for the restoration of peace in the entire Indo-China Peninsula." Then Nixon clamored fiercely that the United States would continue to "furnish military aid" to rightist Laotian troops, "fly reconnaissance missions" for rightist Laotian troops and "cover them tactically." He also openly indicated that the United States would continue to step up the indiscriminate bombing of the liberated areas in Laos and continue to engage in "special warfare." USAPAC Commander-in-Chief Haines also clamored that developments in Laos "increased the necessity" for US troops to continue to be stationed in foreign countries." This very clearly shows that US imperialism will never resign itself to the defeat of its policies of war and aggression in Asia, it will never withdraw its several hundred thousand troops of aggression from Southeast Asia, or change its policy of aggression against Vietnam, Laos, and the entire Indo-China.

Incessant intensification of the war of aggression against Laos is an important component of US imperialism's vicious plot of aggression against the whole of Indo-China. All chieftains of the White House from Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, to Nixon have been persisting in a policy of

intervention and aggression when dealing with the Laotian question in an attempt to turn Laos into US imperialism's colony and military base. US imperialism violated Laotian independence and sovereignty as early as during the 1950's. The United States stepped up its "special warfare" in Laos in order to meet its needs of further aggression. After Nixon took office he stubbornly pushed forward even further the policy of intensification of the war of aggression against Laos. The United States openly sent large numbers of "military advisers" and "special troops," stepped up its arming of the Laotian reactionaries, directed large numbers of conspiring Thai troops to take part directly in attacks of "encroachment" of the liberated areas in Laos by the Laotian reactionary troops, and employed heavy B-52 bombers to engage in barbarous bombing of the liberated areas of Laos. By doing so it committed numerous towering crimes.

That US acts of aggression against Laos is for the sake of "protecting" American lives and "creating conditions for the restoration of peace in the entire Indo-Chinese Peninsula" are total nonsensical lies. Facts have eloquently proved that it was US imperialism, not anything else, that violated Laotian independence and endangered peace in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Before facts of iron Nixon was forced to admit that the United States has poked its fingers into the war of aggression against Laos "for more than six years." But Nixon repeatedly declared in his statement that "the United States has no ground combat troops in Laos." But immediately he said hesitantly that the United States has only "1,040 Americans" in Laos. Such performance of "there is not three hundred taels of silver here" is indeed too clumsy. Even some US representatives thought Nixon's words are only "words of deception." They themselves revealed that Americans were "fighting there (in Laos). The fact that some of them are not in uniform cannot change this fact one single bit." "In reality American combat troops in uniform have been fighting in Laos." The United States "is engaged in a dangerous secret war in Laos." Whatever tricks Nixon may play he cannot cover up the truth.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again....till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law." US imperialism which has been badly beaten up by the Vietnamese people is attempting to use the method of intensifying its war of aggression against Laos to extricate itself from its dilemma in Asia and coordinate with the "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Vietnam. But this is only day dreaming. Whatever trick US imperialism may play, it will be impossible to save it from the fate of total defeat in Laos and Asia.

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ECONOMY

Tientsin No. 6 Machine Tools Plant Gives Old Workers Full Play in the Production-Increase and Economy Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Tientsin No. 6 Machine Tools Plant forms an "economy investigation group" of veteran workers to solve problems of production-increase and economy. The group grasp class struggle and carry out intensive investigations into matters of economy and production.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Helped by the PLA's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the plant, the revolutionary committee of Tientsin No. 6 Machine Tools Plant has set up an old workers' "economy investigation group," so as to let the old workers play a bigger role in the movement of increasing production and practicing economy. Under the leadership of these old workers, this plant has recovered for further use 55 tons of discarded or used rolled steel of various types, taken from the refuse heaps over 50 tons of stainless steel, and used the discarded materials in effecting more than 30 items of innovation. This gives a great impetus to the profound development of the movement of increasing production and practicing economy.

The No. 6 machine tools plant set up an old workers' "economy investigation group" after summing up the experience of the laboratory. The leading group of the laboratory gave the old workers full play in the movement of increasing production and practicing economy and actively taught the young workers to establish the idea of diligence and frugality, so as to enable the movement of increasing production and practicing economy to be carried out with remarkable results.

However, some people in this plant had the idea that "economy has reached its top" after they had scored some results in the production-increase and economy movement, so that new signs of waste emerged from among them.

The revolutionary committee of this plant was greatly enlightened by the experience gained by the leading group of the laboratory. It realized that to give the old workers full play would be of important significance in overcoming the idea that "economy has reached its top" and in increasing production and practicing economy well. Accordingly, it held an old workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and mobilized and organized the old workers to play a leading role in increasing production and practicing economy. The old workers' "economy investigation group" was set up on this basis.

The keeper of the finished products storeroom was a bad element. He cheated the leadership and the masses, replaced good products with inferior ones and carried out speculative activity. Subsequently, some machines in this plant remained unworkable, causing great waste. The old workers' "economy investigation group" made a profound and meticulous investigation, obtained a great deal of information, and criticized and struggled against this bad element. This incident heightened the workers' consciousness of class struggle and made them understand more clearly that strict practice of economy was required in quickening socialist construction and consolidating dictatorship of the proletariat. They said: "The revolution is endless and so is the practice of economy. We must never be conceited."

The living facts of class struggle taught the workers of this plant a lesson and aroused their enthusiasm in hard struggle and strict practice of economy. They took out six roughed-out grinding machines which had been put aside as junk for five years by the capitalist-roaders in the plant, repaired them and made good products of them. They also found from the store 2,000 bearings for lathes which the State urgently needed, and supplied them to fraternal units.

Led by the old workers' "economy investigation group," the workers of the workshop of big radial drilling machines repaired the "way pattern" which had lain unused for 11 years, saving more than 70,000 yuan for the State and solving the problem of incompletion of many products caused by the lack of this equipment. The workshop for processing the electrolytic lathe formerly took 1.3 tons of lead to make a lathe. After making an all-round investigation, old worker Kao Lin-hsiu got together with the workers of the whole workshop to solve problems and to work with united effort. With the vigorous help of the units concerned, they eventually made a substitute for lead, opening a new way to save lead.

To practice economy in greater depth, the revolutionary committee of this plant, the PLA's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this plant and the old workers' "economy investigation group" made an analysis of the situation of the movement of increasing production and practicing economy in the whole plant.

This plant had a big number of young workers. Some of them often failed to attach sufficient importance to economy. The revolutionary committee and the old workers' investigation group promptly taught the young workers to work hard, to live frugally and to practice diligence and economy. Nine of the eleven members of the electrical group of the laboratory were young workers. In the course of production, they did not pay attention to economy but used materials wastefully.

Wang Chin-shui, an old workers who was a communist, picked up from the ground the bits of wire and string they had dropped and put them in a wooden box. On one occasion, he summoned all workers of this group before this box and to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to

practice economy while making revolution," to recall past miseries and think about the present happiness, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running an enterprise. He also got together with the young workers to examine their thinking, to find the causes and to plug the leaks, teaching them an impressive lesson.

Now the young workers have cultivated the new practice of "not using a long piece of string when a short piece is sufficient, getting short pieces from the box, practicing economy for the revolutionary cause, and leaving no waste on hand." Since last year, this group has not asked for any new materials from the State, but also has made use of spare time to repair more than 60 discarded motors, electric appliances and car lamps of various kinds.

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INVENTORY OF SUPPLIES

Ideas Must Be Inventoried When Taking Inventory of Supplies

by

Li Hsing-chieh (黎行节)
of Peking Hoisting Machine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 15, 1970)

> The following article calls for more careful and economical use of raw material and other supplies, and attacks those who maintain that "accumulation of unused materials is no crime," that "it is justifiable to requisition more supplies than one actually needs," and that it is safer to "hold supplies to exchange for what one needs."--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's instructions, "Strictly practice thrift and oppose waste," our Works took an inventory of supplies in our warehouses not long ago, and found large quantities of supplies stored there for a long time. In view of this state of affairs we vigorously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the running of enterprises. The broad masses of revolutionary workers and cadres, having learned a profound lesson in class struggle and struggle between the two lines, have further increased their consciousness of increasing production and strictly practicing thrift.

Why is there such an accumulation of supplies in our Works? One of the reasons is that under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, some comrades have cherished such erroneous ideas as "accumulation is no crime," "over-requisition is justified," "hold supplies to exchange for materials needed," etc. in their attitude toward State supplies. Therefore, to take inventory of supplies, it is necessary to inventory ideas. It is only by overcoming these erroneous ideas that the practice of holding up supplies can be effectively prevented in the future.

In Refutation of "Accumulation Is No Crime"

We found in our inventory that we had a quantity of 1.5 square meter steel plates of a thickness of 2 millimeters. These were classified as important supplies. However, they were bought and put aside unused, and are still lying there in the open, where they are exposed to sunshine and rain and are so rusty that they are in fact a heap of scrap. We reckoned

how much labor the workers had to use in making each steel plate from the mining for iron ore to steel refining and shaping and transportation to our Works, but all this labor was wasted. The master workers were greatly pained.

Why is there such accumulation of supplies for so long a time?

Someone said, "Misappropriation and wasteful spending is a crime, but accumulation of supplies cannot be described as a crime because the supplies are still there." Dominated by this idea of "accumulation is no crime," some people were rather careless in planning and management of technical and production matters, and as a result there was an accumulation of unused supplies.

Is it true that "accumulation is no crime"?

Supplies form the material basis for socialist construction. If you allow supplies to accumulate when the State needs them for construction, or if you "use important materials for trivial purposes," "use superior materials where inferior materials will do," or "just put aside materials without using them," then, although "the supplies are still there," you will be adversely affecting work on other projects or the production of other units. Can it be said that "accumulation is no crime"?

Material supplies are wealth created by the working people. When all are tapping potentials for production-increase by all conceivable means and trying to use everything available fully, you put things to sleep, sometimes for several years and sometimes forever. It is true that they are still there, but what is useful has become useless, what is living has become dead. Can such wasting of State property be called "accumulation is no crime"?

The class enemy also frequently make use of the accumulation of unused supplies in carrying out misappropriation, thievery, profiteering, etc., so as to sabotage and disintegrate the socialist economy. If we take an irresponsible attitude toward State property and freely put it aside, we shall be giving the class enemy an opportunity to do harm. Can such "accumulation of supplies" be said to be "no crime"?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Corruption and waste is the greatest crime." Accumulation of unused supplies and waste of manpower, materials and money, which affects socialist construction and hinders the further implementation of the great strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disaster, and doing everything for the people," is a crime.

The genesis of the erroneous idea of "accumulation is no crime" is often inseparable from the departmentalism of some people. These people ask the State for supplies far in advance of the time they are needed. They ask for the supplies to be supplied to them all at once,

though they may ask for them in separate lots at different times, and they ask for far more than what they need. Then they just put the supplies aside. They are concerned only with unlimited expansion of their stockpiles in complete disregard for the balance between State production and requirements. In short, "The characteristic of these departmentalists is that they ignore the whole and are completely indifferent to other departments, other areas and other people."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The departmentalist tendency to care for only oneself but not any other must be opposed." Criticism against the erroneous idea that "accumulation is no crime" and opposition to departmentalism is a struggle to eliminate the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises in the economic sphere, a struggle in which the proletarian world outlook shall triumph over the bourgeois world outlook in the ideological domain. It requires us to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, bear in mind the whole situation, constantly think of the over-all interests of the State and the people, and serve still better the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In Refutation of "Over-Requisition Is Justified"

Some people said, "We are a key project, and all our needs must be met." "By getting more supplies and then using them sparingly, production will be assured." In a word, it is justified to ask for more than what is needed.

On one occasion when our Works was to make a certain part of a crane, for which about 10 Kg. of a certain material was needed, we got more than 600 Kg. of the material. The surplus material was put aside and never used, while other units which needed the material badly could not get it all. Thus material supplies lay there unused, wasting the State's money.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Save every copper for war and for the revolutionary cause, as well as for our economic construction." This is one of the basic principles of our socialist construction. Production in and construction of key projects must also strictly observe this principle. In a key project, if one thinks that the fact lifts it to a height above everything else and allows one special privilege so that he may "ask for more supplies but use them sparingly," over-requisition supplies, or pad his requirements so as to ask for more, he will be running counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian line for running enterprises.

Materialists do not negate the necessity of material conditions for guaranteeing production. However, the most basic thing of primary importance is the human factor and the part played by the mind. We say that the greatest guarantee for socialist construction is Mao Tse-tung's thought. If only we assiduously grasp the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry out man's ideological revolutionization successfully, and fully arouse the socialist activism and creativeness of

the masses, we shall be able to make great savings in equipment, raw materials and other supplies and yet carry out production even better.

Many of our factories and mines have made outstanding contributions to the State in production and construction, not because they have asked the State for excessive capital investment, equipment and raw materials, but on the contrary, because they have been built from scratch, worked at little or no expense, and developed the fine tradition of self-reliance and fighting hard under difficult conditions. They have firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line for running enterprises. We should learn from these advanced factories and mines.

No matter what "justification" is offered for "over-requisitioning," it is always justification for "extravagance and waste," "quest for grandioseness and foreign things," "quest for magnificence and completeness," and such thinking. Such "justification," no matter how long it may run, is only nonsense, because it will not conform to the principle of making revolution thriftily and running factories economically and by hard work, and to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fighting hard under difficult conditions. If such an idea of "asking for more supplies than necessary" goes on, it will inevitably foster the spendthrift style of work, produce less, slower, poorer and wasteful results, and lead socialist enterprise astray. Therefore, the more important a key enterprise or project is, the more successfully it will have to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, plan carefully, work hard and save as much as possible, and set a good example for others.

In Refutation of "Holding Supplies To Exchange for Materials Needed"

Our Works at one time bought more than 10 Kg. of nickel plates worth several thousand yuan. Such plates were not needed at all for our own production. Why then did we buy them? Some of the procurement personnel said, "With these plates in hand, we may 'cooperate' with outside units by bartering with them. It is always good to have some goods in hand." They privately exchanged State supplies with one another under the banner of "cooperation." "If you want our tea-cup, you must give us your teapot for it," otherwise "we'll have nothing to do with you." Herein lies a very important question: What kind of relationship should it be between one enterprise and another? Should they support one another and cooperate with one another under unified planning by the State, or should they engage in such trade privately? This is an important question that bears on the ability of our enterprises to persevere in the socialist direction.

If this "holding supplies to exchange for materials needed" is allowed to persist between socialist enterprises, it will sabotage the Party's economic policy and socialist planned economy. The class enemy, too, will fish in muddied waters, seize upon the opportunity to make trouble, and undermine socialism.

If in order to obtain supplies with the object of "exchanging them for materials needed" we resort to treating people to dinners and giving them presents, the bourgeois way of thinking will corrupt our cadres and the workers.

Lenin pointed out: "Without the State's planned organization to make millions of people most strictly observe unified standards in the production and allocation of products, socialism will be unimaginable." So we must raise our opposition to and criticism of the erroneous idea of "holding supplies to exchange for materials needed" to the level of consolidation of the socialist system.

There must not be the kind of "cooperation" between our socialist enterprises that is based on "bartering of goods." Instead, they must put others above self, show concern for one another and help one another. "When one side meets with difficulty, all other sides will come to its aid." Such cooperation of the communist spirit reflects the lofty quality of public spirit and selflessness of the working class. Of course, there must be a certain amount of material exchange between our enterprises, but these are done under leadership and in accordance with socialist principles and unified planning of the State.

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Inventory taking can also reflect the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the economic domain. We must not keep our eyes riveted at the supplies inventoried, but should, through the work of inventory-taking, expose and hit the class enemy who are carrying out sabotage activities. Through this work we should educate the masses, raise our understanding to a higher level, and ideologically distinguish Chairman Mao's proletarian line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. Only when ideas are inventoried can material supplies be inventoried. In this way, we shall be able to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line under any circumstances, struggle against all phenomena of wasteful use of State resources and money, and consolidate the economic base of socialism.

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HEROIC WOMAN COMMUNIST

Woman Communist of Nahsi Nationality Gives Her Life to Protect People

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 17, 1970)

the heroism of ho li-fen, a woman communist of the nahsi nationality who served the revolution and the people whole-heartedly, is well-known to the people of the chinsha river valley in yunnan province.

she was a standing committee member of the lichiang county revolutionary committee, and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kueifeng brigade of the chinshan people's commune. on december 13 of last year, at the age of 23, she died a hero's death to protect the lives of the people.

born in a poor peasant family, ho li-fen was nurtured from childhood by mao tsetung thought. our great leader chairman mao issued the great call in 1963 "learn from comrade lei feng." ho li-fen, who was then 16, studied chairman mao's instruction and was deeply moved. she wrote in her diary: "this revolutionary hero is a model in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. learning from him means learning from his thinking and taking the road he took."

one day in june of 1964, there was heavy rain and a mountain torrent brought down boulders which breached the dyke at tanan village. when ho li-fen rushed to the scene, the water was pouring down on some 30 hectares of maize field. she immediately jumped in and tried to seal the breach with her body. the poor and lower-middle peasants came to the rescue and closed the breach after a tense battle. by then, ho li-fen's lips were blue with cold and she was exhausted. the comrades urged her to rest, but she joined them in propping up the flattened maize stalks, and filling the gaps with new maize shoots.

when china was hit by three successive years of natural disasters and had temporary difficulties (1959-1961), the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend of counter-revolutionary revisionism and local capitalist-roaders wanted to divide up a production team in tanan village into three teams. their aim was to restore capitalism. under the circumstances, ho li-fen fought bravely at the forefront of class struggle. she and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and resisted the capitalist-roaders' plots, and were victorious.

illuminated by mao tsetung thought, ho li-fen grew quickly. on february 25, 1966 she was admitted into the great communist party of china.

on october 1 of the same year she attended the national day celebrations in peking as one of the representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers. she had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao. this filled her with inexhaustible strength.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, ho li-fen resolutely carried out and bravely defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and waged an unyielding struggle against the handful of class enemies who attempted to sabotage the cultural revolution.

the kueifeng production brigade got a bumper harvest in 1968. unreconciled to their defeat, the class enemies seized the moment to press for counter-revolutionary economism so as to undermine the socialist collective economy in the countryside. pointing to ho li-fen, a scoundrel said: "now that we have an excellent harvest, what do you cadres intend to do?" ho li-fen replied: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people. while we gathered a fine harvest, we must take the whole country into consideration."

one evening, a handful of rogues, acting behind the backs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres, worked out a distribution plan to divide up all the grain. they wanted to force the cadres to accept it and carry it out. ho li-fen took up her pen and wrote in big characters: "i firmly reject this exclamation" the rogues were dumbfounded. ho li-fen argued with them till late at night.

the first thing she did the next morning was to organize the poor and lower-middle peasants in the fields to study chairman mao's teaching, "never forget class struggle". the peasants raised their consciousness of class struggle and smashed the class enemies' scheme and courageously defended chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in late october of 1969 ho li-fen joined a group organized by the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee to visit educated young people who had settled in the countryside and those studying at "may 7" cadre schools. on december 13 ho li-fen and some other comrades in the group arrived at a construction site. when they reached the foot of a mountain they heard a whistle blowing on the mountain top, a signal of an explosion and a warning for them to take shelter. ho li-fen remained calm and directed the other comrades to take cover. as she was busy inspecting whether everybody was properly sheltered, she was struck in the back by a rock, and knocked unconscious.

when she came to, she uttered these words in great pain: "make revolution and win honour for chairman mao exclamation"

"win honour for chairman mao exclamation" these words were the priceless behest of comrade ho li-fen, a fine daughter of the party, to the revolutionary people of all nationalities in lichiang county.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Young "Barefoot Woman Doctor" Welcomed by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Tientsin, North China

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Mar. 17, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants in a people's commune on the outskirts of tientsin, north china, are very proud of their "barefoot doctor" meng ching-yu who serves them whole-heartedly.

twenty-year-old meng ching-yu is a poor peasant's daughter. with infinite loyalty to the great leader chairman mao she became a mid-wife in one and a half month and later learned how to give acupuncture treatment by the new methods.

in the past two or more years, she has delivered 120 babies. she has given over 3,700 acupuncture treatments with good results.

on the joyous occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china meng ching-yu attended the national day celebrations in peking as a delegate of tientsin workers, peasants and soldiers. this was a tremendous encouragement and education to her.

she diligently studies mao tsetung thought and applies it in guiding her work. this is the basic reason why she is making achievements in her rural mother and child-care work.

a poor peasant woman was in difficult labour one time. her family was worried. the "barefoot doctor" had never faced these complications and was uncertain how to proceed. she thought of this teaching of chairman mao's "what we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work." she got a grip on herself and calmly took a number of measures, eventually delivering the baby. but the baby was blue and could not breathe.

this teaching of chairman mao's rang in her ears "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism." meng ching-yu was determined to save the baby. she promptly began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, unmindful of the mucus and amniotic fluid she drew from the infant's mouth. artificial respiration brought colour to the baby's face gradually and the heart started beating. the news that the baby had been saved moved the family to cheer: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

in learning acupuncture treatment, she kept practising and often experimented with needling on herself so as to become proficient faster and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better. she learned to locate the acupuncture points and acquired basic skill in acupuncture in one month. now she can effectively treat headaches, toothaches, aching legs and certain paralysis of one side of the body.

her mother's blood pressure rose up very high one day and she intended going to a medical station for medicine. at that moment a commune member came to fetch her to treat his child. she found it difficult to decide: should she first get the medicine for her mother or treat the commune

member's child? chairman mao's teachings "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" and that a communist should be "more concerned about others than about himself" at once rang in her ears. so she immediately went to the peasant's home to treat the child, and the peasant was moved.

meng ching-yu went to another village one evening to deliver the baby of a poor peasant woman. working from nine o'clock in the evening to five o'clock next morning, she delivered the infant. as soon as she arrived home, ready to fall into bed, a peasant in her village came to fetch her to deliver another child. recalling chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)", she forgot her fatigue and went immediately she kept on working the whole morning and delivered the baby.

meng ching-yu has a heavy medical schedule and works hard every day. but she always keeps in mind that she is a daughter of poor peasants and has been nurtured by mao tsetung thought. so she always retains the true qualities of the working people.

for more than two years she always joins in collective productive labour no matter how busy she is. while working in the fields she brings with her the needles for acupuncture treatment and during work breaks she treats the commune members right in the fields. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise her in these words: "meng ching-yu always has others in mind and never gives a passing thought to herself."

INDUSTRY

Industry in Major Chinese Cities Gives Powerful Support to Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1970)

workers in peking, shanghai and tientsin are going all out to produce means of production for agriculture to help ensure a still better harvest this year than last. they are guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

peking workers are launching a mass drive for increased production and economy in making chemical fertilizer, insecticides and pumping equipment for spring farming.

the city produced 20 per cent more ammonium bicarbonate and phosphorous and potash fertilizers in the first two months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. total output of chlordane, trichlorofon, dimethoate and other insecticides in this period was 25 per cent greater, and twice as many pumps were made.

under the unified leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, peking's industrial enterprises have sent more than 200 support-agriculture teams to the outskirts. these teams are spreading invincible mao tsetung thought and helping the people's communes and production brigades maintain and operate their farm machinery, improve farm implements, set up farm machinery repair stations and train peasant mechanics and electricians.

the revolutionary workers of the city's highway and railway departments have overcome difficulties arising from the heavy snow this winter and stepped up the loading and unloading and transportation of the means of production needed for spring farming so that the rural communes will not be delayed in the work. the peking railway sub-administration carried eight per cent more chemical fertilizer in january and february of this year than in the corresponding period of last year.

the city's trade departments are doing their best to rush chemical fertilizer, insecticides, sprayers and farm implements to the outskirts. the supplies up to early march were far above the same period of last year. supplies of good strains of seeds of cotton, barley and spring-sown garden crops reached the production teams before the sowing season.

shanghai's industry fulfilled january and february quotas for means of production for agriculture with flying colours. in january insecticide output was 20 per cent higher than january of last year, and there was a further increase in february. there has been a big increase in the output of the worker-peasant-11 hand tractors which the commune members favour. the city's industry reached half of its 1970 production plan of double-share ploughs. these ploughs arrived in the rural areas before the spring farming season. sharp increases were also registered in the output of agricultural pumps and pumps for deep-wells as well as major farm machinery parts in the first two months of this year compared with the same period of last year.

since the beginning of the 1970's, shanghai's workers have conscientiously studied the general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" set forth by our great leader chairman mao for developing the national economy. they have strengthened their determination to serve agricultural production whole-heartedly. they have deepened the criticism of the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai in trying to prevent industry from supporting agriculture. this has heightened the workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they have done their best to raise production and increase the variety of products to meet the needs of agriculture. the shanghai automobile's electric motors plant has trial-produced a motor suitable for both tractors and motor cars, as a result of joint efforts by workers and technicians. this small and highly efficient motor is well suited for rural use and has gone into serial production.

acting on chairman mao's great teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", shanghai workers have investigated the rural needs for farm machinery. in response to the requests of poor and lower-middle peasants, they have brought their wisdom into full play in making tractors, pumps, insecticide sprayers and motors that are best suited for use in china's countryside. the shanghai pump plant has trial-produced a chinese-style agricultural pump of its own designing that can be used for pumping water and generating electricity. the workers have solved the problem of air-corrosion of the blades of the pump and turbine-generator, lengthening the life-span of the machine.

in the first two months of this year, tientsin turned out 71 per cent more agricultural pumps, 53 per cent more chemical fertilizer and twice as many ball-bearings for farm machinery than in the corresponding period of last year.

many plants in tientsin which have the task of supporting agriculture have improved the quality of their products while increasing output. they have sent investigation teams to the communes on the outskirts of the city to canvass opinions on their products. they constantly improve the products in accordance with the findings. in addition, they have added many new kinds of farm machines and implements. the 39 farm machinery plants in the city have added over 100 new products this year. the tungfanghung-20 tractor made by the tientsin tractor plant is one of the new products. this low-cost and highly efficient tractor can also be used for transportation, power generating, and providing motive power for pumps, threshers and flour mills.

AGRICULTURE

Chekiang Province Makes All-Out Efforts to Reap Bumper Harvests of Grain, Cotton

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 17, 1970)

in the high tide of spring farming now sweeping china, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in chekiang province, east china, have pledged all-out efforts to win still higher output of grain and cotton this year.

having achieved stable and high yields for several years running, they are holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, and are determined to continue the revolution in a thorough-going way and make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland by winning bumper harvests.

conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they overcame natural disasters to reap an excellent harvest last year following a number of years of such harvests. the province has maintained an average per hectare yield of 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton for the past four years. the per hectare yield of grain averages 6,375 kilogrammes. both surpass the target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture.

but the revolutionary masses in chekiang are not content with these big achievements. after they studied chairman mao's teaching "in the future there will be all sorts of enterprises that people have never dreamed of, raising our agricultural output to several times, a dozen times, perhaps scores of times, its present level", they made redoubled efforts in preparation for this spring farming. they are determined to advance from victory to victory and win a bumper harvest this year. the acreage of early rice and cotton has been expanded.

the revolutionary masses criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and such capitalist trends as "money before grain" and "growing crops as one likes", and firmly established the concept of farming for the revolution. on the other hand, they launched a mass movement to learn

from the tachai brigade of shansi province, a national pace-setter in agriculture, in relying on their own efforts to transform nature and create the conditions for a still higher output of grain and cotton.

in line with the principle of self-reliance and hard work, they undertook water conservancy projects with emphasis on small ones built by the masses themselves. in the plains, irrigation canals were improved and efforts were made to lower the water table and ensure proper drainage. in mountainous and semi-mountainous areas, efforts were made to store up water and protect the soil against drought. in areas along the sea coast, efforts were made to tap underground water resources and strengthen dykes against typhoons. the amount of big and small water conservancy projects completed so far this year is more than double that completed in the same period of last year. a greater acreage is now protected against both drought and waterlogging.

in the current spring farming, the province has expanded the acreage sown to improved strains of seeds, popularized advanced technique and farming methods that have proved effective in experiments, introduced high-yielding crops and taken preventive measures against insect pests.

most of the leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels took part in spring farming and placed mao tsetung thought in command of this work.

revolutionary workers in the farm machinery industry of chekiang are turning out large quantities of machines and implements in support of spring farming and winning a bumper harvest this year. they have turned out more than 13,000 power-driven ploughs, hand tractors, hydraulic electric power units and other machines. this comes to 20 per cent over that for the same period of last year. output of power-driven ploughs increased six times and hand tractors nine times as compared with the same period of last year. output of medium-sized and small farm tools increased by a big margin. new-type farm implements designed to meet the different needs of the plains, mountainous areas and cotton growing areas were trial-produced this year.

many farm machinery manufacture and repair plants in the province sent workers to the villages to propagate mao tsetung thought and help train technicians. they won praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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LAOS

US Imperialism Sends Secret Agents to Carry Out Sabotage in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

as the laotian patriotic armed forces and people won successive victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, u.s. imperialism which is at the end of its tether has sent in an intensified manner its ground forces into laos stealthily, plotting to step up its intervention and aggression in laos. it has also secretly sent large numbers of c.i.a. (central intelligence agency) agents into laos to carry out criminal activities in coordination with its military aggression against laos.

according to the u.s. press, u.s. imperialism has sent secret agents to laos mostly in the guise of members of an "economic aid agency". quite a number of agents were sent by the united states into laos from thailand and south viet nam to take a direct part in and to command the military attacks on the laotian liberated areas.

in a recent dispatch from vientiane, the official "u.s.i.s." admitted that "the u.s. civilian aid mission in laos is being used" as a cover for c.i.a. agents engaged in "recruiting and training guerrillas" for the laotian rightists to "fight" the laotian patriotic armed forces, "detect" their movements and "act as ground controllers" for u.s. aircraft.

most of these agents in the guise of "aid workers" are concentrated in areas where fierce fighting took place, some directly "acting as forward air controllers". for example, the dispatch said, 10 out of the 15 "well-digging experts" of a u.s. imperialist "well-digging team", "are really c.i.a. agents".

the u.s. press revealed recently that in the "u.s. agency for international development" in laos, there are several hundred c.i.a. agents. they conduct activities in the name of the agency's "rural development annex". for example, "in one area where there were almost 50 americans, about half were listed as members of the rural development annex." these agents "answered only to the c.i.a. chief in laos". most of them "are former american soldiers who served" in south viet nam.

the u.s. weekly "time" admitted in a report that these c.i.a. agents "spend their nights in thailand but commute daily to long cheng" in laos to carry out intelligence activities. many of them "are green berets who have completed their army service".

through these agents u.s. imperialism has long been directly controlling and commanding the laotian rightist army. a u.s. paper reported that an army unit under the notorious laotian rightist bandit vang pao "is trained, equipped and financed by the c.i.a." the infiltration into and "offensive operation" against the laotian liberated area plain of jars

by vang pao's bandit troops last summer were also conducted under the direct command of c.i.a. agents.

the criminal act of the united states in sending large numbers of agents to intrude into laos is known to all. but in an attempt to cover up the truth, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon recently told a lie in public, alleging that u.s. imperialism's goal in laos "continues to be to reduce american involvement".

nixon's lie was exposed by j. william fulbright, chairman of the u.s. senate foreign relations committee, in a recent statement. fulbright said that the use of c.i.a. agents in the "foreign aid program" in laos "was a long standing policy fixed by the white house". the dispatch of large numbers of u.s. agents to laos and the self-confession by nixon and his ilk precisely show the predicament of u.s. imperialism which is at the end of its tether and acting with a guilty conscience.

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Calls on Young People to Take Active Part in Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio pointed out in an article broadcast on march 14 that more and more young people in thailand have come to see that the u.s.-thanom clique is the ferocious enemy of the thailand people. it called on the thailand youth to take an active part in the people's revolutionary struggle led by the communist party of thailand.

the article said that through organizing so-called "village youth leagues", "youth meetings" and "volunteer development groups" in various provinces by all kinds of insidious means, the u.s.-thanom clique is trying vainly to induce the thailand youth to become their tools for suppresing the patriotic struggle of the people.

the criminal acts of the u.s. imperialists and their lackey the thanom-praphas clique have made the people, including the patriotic youth, of thailand see more and more clearly that u.s. imperialism is stepping up its enslavement of the thailand people in an attempt to turn thailand into its colony, and that the thanom-praphas clique is serving shamelessly the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression. u.s. imperialism and the thanom-praphas clique are colluding with each other to slaughter the thailand people barbarously. the young people in thailand have come to know that the u.s.-thanom clique is the ferocious enemy of the thailand people. therefore, the u.s.-thanom clique will never succeed in inducing and hoodwinking the patriotic thailand youth no matter what means it may resort to.

the article said that under the correct leadership of the communist party of thailand, the people's armed struggle has won repeated victories and that the people's revolutionary political power has been established in many places with the energetic support of the broader and broader masses of the

people. all this has enabled the patriotic youth to see that the armed struggle for overthrowing the u.s.-thanom clique's reactionary rule really serves the interests of the nation and the people.

at present, it said, the majority of the youth have come to know that the people's liberation army of thailand is an army of the people which serves the people heart and soul. now more and more young people, especially those from the countryside, have actively joined the people's liberation army.

the article called on the patriotic youth of thailand to take an active part in the great struggle of the people's revolution which is under the leadership of the communist party of thailand and strive for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of the u.s.-thanom clique.

US Pirate Plane Commits New Crime Against People of Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1970)

u.s. pirate planes running amuck over thailand have committed numerous crimes against the thai people, according to a bangkok report.

a western news agency report disclosed that a u.s. helicopter laden with two 500-pound bombs crashed on march 14 in nakorn phanom province after taking off for aggressive activities. the explosion of the two bombs later killed a local peasant and wounded six others. this is another blood debt incurred by u.s. imperialism to the people of thailand.

last month, american b-52 bombers taking off from its base at utapao to bomb the liberated areas of laos released more than 100 bombs over a village in selphum district, roiet province, in northeast thailand, causing serious losses to the life and properties of the local inhabitants.

u.s. imperialism has built six big airbases in thailand. american pirate planes took off from these bases to bomb viet nam and the liberated areas of laos and blatantly help the puppet thanom clique of thailand to suppress the armed struggle of the thai people.

since 1964, u.s. military aircraft crashed over thailand on many occasions, killing and wounding thai people. the u.s. air pirates wantonly dropped bombs in thailand and fired rockets at it. this resulted in killing or wounding hundreds of the thai people and burning down many civilian houses.

US Imperialism Steps Up Efforts to Arm Reactionary Police, Troops of Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to help the thanom clique of thailand to expand and arm the reactionary police and troops with a view to pushing its criminal policy of "making asians fight asians", according to bangkok reports.

prasert ruchirawong, chieftain of the reactionary police of thailand, admitted that 775 of the 1,002 police offices to be set up in various districts and counties at the instigation of u.s. imperialism have already been built and over 200 others are being constructed with intensified efforts. the thanom clique has planned to increase 20,000 policemen and now 8,500 men have been mustered.

it was reported that in early january, the "u.s. aid office" in bangkok handed 21 patrol vehicles over to the reactionary thai police authorities and in mid-february, u.s. imperialism gave three patrol ships to the puppet clique. u.s. imperialism has recently supplied the clique with a landing craft in service in guam and decided to give it 24 armoured gunboats.

20,000 m-16 rifles provided by u.s. imperialism for the puppet clique have been shipped to thailand and the ground-to-air missiles supplied by u.s. imperialism for the clique will soon be shipped there.

under the cloak of "economic and technical aid", u.s. imperialism will supply this year the puppet clique with 800 million baht worth of military materials and "aid" for building strategic village highways, establishing radio and other communications and organizing and training the reactionary local armed forces. the big radio communication installations which have been under construction by u.s. imperialism for more than three years in south, north and northeast thailand with a view to committing aggression will be completed in june this year.

while stepping up the arming of the reactionary troops and police of thailand, u.s. imperialism also carried out criminal tests of chemical warfare in thailand. the "voice of the people of thailand" radio recently pointed out that the ferocious u.s. imperialists have conducted chemical tests on destroying trees and crops and instructed the thanom clique to put poisons in the upper stream of rivers in northeast thailand where the people's armed forces are active in an attempt to murder the people, thus committing heinous crimes against the thai people.

the great teacher chairman mao has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." these criminal activities of u.s. imperialism and the thanom clique will arouse greater resistance from the people of thailand and accelerate their own doom.

US

No Swindle of Nixon's Can Get Noose off Neck of US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1970)

following is an article written by chi tung-ping entitled "no swindle of nixon's can get the noose off the neck of u.s. imperialism."

nixon trumpeted in his recent "foreign policy" report that he will "proceed" with the "arrangements" for the "return of okinawa" and boasted that "this was among the most important decisions" he has taken as president. doing his utmost to pretend to be a "friend" of the japanese people, he blabbered that the united states "shall not ask japan to assume responsibilities inconsistent with the deeply felt concerns of its people".

however, a wolf in sheep's clothing is still a wolf. honeyed words cannot cover up the sinister motive. here are the facts:

recently, the u.s. military authorities in japan were instructed to inform the japanese foreign ministry and "defence agency" that u.s. imperialism will "readjust" its military bases in japan proper in coming july. apart from retaining the yokoda and misawa bases, the two biggest u.s. air bases in japan proper, the united states will also increase the utility rate of the airports at the u.s. bases at itazuke, iwakuni, and atsugi and reinforce the yokosuka and sasebo naval bases, the biggest u.s. military ports in the far east, and the northern harbour of yokohama.

press reports also disclosed that for "strategic consideration" in carrying out nixon's "new asian policy", u.s. imperialism has planned to shift to okinawa all reinforcement, transit and combat bases in japan proper otner than those mentioned above.

the u.s. authorities decided to deploy "c-5a galaxy" planes on the u.s. kadena nuclear base of okinawa and stepped up the expansion of the iwakuni air base.

on the early morning of march 1, deck-landing aircraft, anti-submarine patrol aircraft, large-size high-speed transport of the u.s. armed forces of aggression totalling 23 arrived at the u.s. itazuke air base.

the series of facts completely laid bare nixon's lie. tne facts show that nixon's "most important decision" is not to start making "arrangements" for the "return of okinawa", but to step up the activities for the permanent u.s. occupation of okinawa and for strengthening the military bases in japan. u.s. imperialism is making arrangements to use the japanese reactionaries for aggression in asia and suppression of the national liberation movement in asia.

u.s. imperialism has led the japanese reactionaries by the nose for 25 years since the end of world war two. it has turned japan into its "arsenal in asia" and its military bases in japan into "states within a state". the u.s. troops ride roughshod over and do every evil in japan. now, u.s. imperialism wants the japanese reactionaries to serve as its gendarme in asia, "contribute" its efforts to the execution of its "new asian policy" for aggression in asia and play

"a unique and essential role". obviously, nixon wants the japanese reactionaries to be tied more tightly to the u.s. war chariot and to die for u.s. imperialism. but he pretended that he "shall not ask japan to assume responsibilities inconsistent with the deeply felt concerns of its people." what a shame exclamation

the japanese people long enslaved by u.s. imperialism are not only very eager to but are determined to take back okinawa, dismantle all the u.s. military bases in japan and abrogate the japan-u.s. "security treaty".

just as the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that with the abolition of the "japan-u.s. security treaty" and u.s. military bases, the independence and peace of japan will be ensured.

the japanese people have already seen through the vicious character of nixon who with honey dripping from his tongue has daggers concealed in his heart. no matter what swindles nixon will play, he cannot get rid of the noose round the neck of u.s. imperialism. the japanese people are tightening this noose.

American Indians Hold Demonstrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 16, 1970)

american indians have held successive demonstrations recently in front of fort lawton and fort lewis, two u.s. military bases near seattle, strongly demanding that the land of these two forts which was forcibly occupied by the u.s. military authorities, be returned to them, according to reports reaching here.

on march 8, about 160 indians demonstrated at fort lawton base for the whole day. defying suppression by the reactionary police, scores of them heroically stormed into the base the same evening. meanwhile, another group of the indians also stormed into the neighbouring fort lewis base.

in defiance of armed intimidation by the reactionary troops and police, scores of indians scaled a high bluff at dawn yesterday and once again stormed into the fort lawton base.

the indians were the earliest inhabitants on the american continent. through ages of brutal massacre by the u.s. ruling circles, their number has been reduced from 10 million originally to about 600,000 now. vast tracts of land of the indians have been unjustifiably invaded and occupied.

it was reported that the u.s. military authorities have recently planned to close down these two military bases to turn them into other use, but firmly refused to return them to the indians. this has aroused burning indignation among the indians.

the american indians' struggle against persecution is further developing.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF MAO'S PHILOSOPHY

Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought Lights Up the Mountain Village

- Investigation into study of philosophy by peasants of Sankuanmiao Production Brigade of Tengfeng Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 13, 1970)

Peasants and cadres of a production brigade of Honan province are made to study Mao's philosophical writings, including his "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", and to apply what they have learned in their everyday actions.--SCMP Ed.

How can peasants, especially those in remote mountain villages whose cultural level has been quite low, learn philosophy and use it well? Sankuanmiao production brigade of Tengfeng hsien, provides a good example.

Spirited Revolutionary Scene

Sankuanmiao brigade is situated at the northeast foothills of Sungshan. Before the liberation it was an area known for its poverty. Here there was an abundance of rocks but little soil, and the poor and lower-middle peasants were exploited and oppressed by all means by landlords for generations. There was "three much" here at that time, namely, much natural calamity and man-made disaster, much fleeing from famine and begging, and much praying to the gods and Buddha. In our investigations this time, we find a revolutionary scene of determination and prosperity.

The following day after we arrived in the village, we saw, when it was barely light, cadres coming to the brigade headquarters to hold a

discussion-application meeting on living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical idea of "one dividing into two," bringing with them their red precious book. They spoke about one dividing into two on the basis of their own personal experience. The cadres and the masses of this brigade regularly hold such study classes and discussion-application meetings to discuss living revolutionary truths in relation to reality and actively propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the class struggle in this region was more complex than normal. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade followed Chairman Mao's instructions in everything they did. They criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line as well as all erroneous tendencies, and resolutely resisted the evil wind fanned by the class enemy.

A small handful of counter-revolutionaries in a neighboring area, exploiting the bourgeois factionalism in the area, had provoked armed struggle and tried on several occasions to coerce members of Sankuanmiao brigade into joining in the fight. The poor and lower-middle peasants here, however, resolutely resisted the efforts, saying, "We must follow Chairman Mao's instructions and never let ourselves be led by the nose by bad men."

Closely following the great leader Chairman Mao's strategic plan, they were the first among the production brigades of the whole hsien to realize revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination. They strictly distinguished the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves from the contradictions among the people and handled them correctly, rallied the broad revolutionary masses, dealt relentless blows at the small handful of class enemy, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Last year the brigade suffered under a severe drought. The building of a water reservoir by the hsien and the commune took away much of the good land, but there was no water from the reservoir for the brigade. Though the poor and lower-middle peasants were confined to their mountain village, they were nonetheless mindful of the interests of the whole. They said, "The reservoir has taken away some land from our brigade, but in return it guarantees good harvests from more than 30,000 mow in four communes at the lower level even in years of drought or floods. That is a good thing."

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that interests of a part should be subject to those of the whole, they actively supported the building of the reservoir. To enlarge the reservoir, they even demolished some of their houses and rebuilt them farther up the hill. The hsien and commune authorities, in accordance with the Party's policy, took suitable care of them and made suitable arrangements for their production and livelihood. However, they insisted on relying on their own effort and reduced state expenses as much as possible.

How should they solve the problem of little land and too thin a layer of soil?

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster, and do everything for the people," and in the spirit of learning from Tachai and with the heroism of "re-ordering the rivers and mountains," they put forward the slogan of "Reap more grain from little land, plow deep to win a bumper harvest" and worked up a high tide of winter production by plowing deep to transform the soil and forming fields by erecting ridges around them. The poor and lower-middle peasants, braving the icy wind, fought on the hills. After 27 days of hard fighting, they succeeded in deep plowing once all the 550 mow of land and building terraced fields out of stony slopes, creating conditions for winning a bumper harvest in agricultural production this year.

Where did this high revolutionary spirit and gigantic strength come from? Holding high the bright-red works of Chairman Mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade said with deep feeling, "It is the bright thought of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought, that lights up our village."

A Rock Opens the Door to the Mystery of Philosophy

It was in 1958 that the peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade began to learn philosophy.

After the liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants stood up on their own feet politically and economically. However, being uncultured, they were unable to read books and newspapers, write notes, or reckon accounts. The landlords and rich peasants who kept accounts for the agricultural cooperatives seized upon the opportunity to misappropriate and steal public funds but laid the blame on the revolutionary cadres. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants deeply realized that so long as they were unable to stand up on their own feet culturally, their political and economic liberation would not be secure. They resolutely set up literacy classes and launched a tremendous movement to learn to read and write. In 1957 Sankuanmiao set up a higher primary school class and a junior middle school class on the basis of its anti-illiteracy campaign, becoming a culturally advanced village.

The great leader Chairman Mao suggested in 1957: "We want to popularize dialectics gradually. We want all to learn gradually to use the scientific method of dialectics." In enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's appeal, the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao demanded to learn philosophy and master the weapon of struggle, so they might quickly change their poor and blank aspect. In the new situation of the big leap forward they set up a red-and-expert school to learn philosophy, culture, and agricultural techniques, and also to carry out scientific experiment.

At the beginning everyone was awed by the mysteries of philosophy. "Philosophy is studied in colleges. We know only half a sheng of characters, the size of walnuts. How can we study philosophy?" They wanted to engage a philosophy teacher, but were unsuccessful, so they asked Comrade Kao Ch'ang-hai, secretary of the Party committee of the hsiang, to teach them. But Kao himself belonged to a cultural level of only a higher primary school pupil and had studied philosophy only for about two weeks. How should he go about his task of teaching? He himself had no idea at all. He got a book, General Knowledge of Philosophy, from a bookstore and read it to the peasants. At the beginning the peasants listened attentively, but could make no sense of what they heard. They said, "It is like listening to someone reading from a book of the gods." Kao gave four lectures in succession, but failed to make the peasants understand.

Comrade Kao Ch'ang-hai did not know what to do. He then recalled Chairman Mao's teaching about combining theory with practice, and decided to free himself from the shackles of philosophy textbooks. Noting the special feature of Sankuanmiao of being hemmed in by mountains on three sides and of the preponderance of rocks in the area, he took a rock to the classroom in order to give an object lesson. He asked: "What is this?" He was greeted by laughter. "We have lived with rocks for generations. Do you think we don't know what that is?" "If we have no rocks here, would you know what this is?" "We would know from other people what rocks are like." "If there had been no rocks at all in this world, would you know and recognize a rock?" "What a needless question! If there is no such thing in the world, how are we to know it?"

Kao Ch'ang-hai said, "You are right. We know that this is a rock because there are rocks in this world. This is the subjective reflecting the objective. Rocks do exist whether you know them or not. In philosophy, rocks are "matter" or an "existence," while man's knowledge of rocks is "an idea" or "spirit." Knowing the properties of rocks, we use them for building reservoirs and houses. This is man's subjective initiative and transformation of the world. In doing our work, we must first find out the objective facts and acquire correct knowledge before we can do the work well. That is called materialism in philosophy."

The lesson was completely different from what they had been given before. After the lesson, everyone discussed it smilingly. They said, "So that is philosophy. It would have been easily grasped if it had been explained to us like that before."

By means of "Learning what one is doing, using what one has learned, learning from one who knows, and teaching one another and learning from one another," and in close relation with the Party's various central tasks and with living persons and living deeds, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade, making the fields their classroom, studied Chairman Mao's philosophical writings and solved problems they encountered in practical struggle.

At the time the proletarian command headquarters showed extraordinary concern for the study of philosophy by the peasants here and praised them for their effort, saying, "You are doing well. You seem to be upsetting things, but what you are doing can only upset the bourgeois system of education and replace it with the socialist system of education." It also told them: "What is philosophy? Philosophy is the science of making things clear. Study of philosophy will enable you to understand things clearly, and without such study you will be muddle-headed." The poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao knew this perfectly well. In their peasants' textbook on philosophy which they wrote themselves, the first lesson is entitled "Philosophy Is Science of Making Things Clear."

Class Struggle Is Principal Lesson in Philosophy

There is philosophy only because there is class struggle. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao have from the very beginning made class struggle the principal lesson in their study of philosophy.

The course of their study of philosophy was a violent class struggle in itself. In 1958, when the peasants of Sankuanmiao began to study philosophy, they had the enthusiastic support of the proletarian command headquarters. Comments and reports appeared in the press, and visitors came here from all parts of the country. This touched the sore spot of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his counter-revolutionary gang, and they tried to sabotage and suppress it by all means. In 1959 renegade Yang Hsien-chen came to Sankuanmiao to rebuke the peasants, saying that their study of philosophy was "subjectivism" and "outright nonsense." After that, a small handful of capitalist roaders forcibly disbanded the red-and-expert school and disposed of the material concerning the peasants' study of philosophy as "rejects." The poor and lower-middle peasants came out to oppose them resolutely. Communist Party member and poor peasant Chiang Hsin-nien said, "They may axe our red-and-expert school, but they cannot axe our red hearts that fervently love Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

When we arrived in Sankuanmiao on our investigation mission, the poor and lower-middle peasants were holding a criticism meeting to criticize Yang Hsien-chen's preposterous and slanderous attack on the study of philosophy by peasants as well as his "combining two into one" doctrine. They said, "'Combining two into one' means that we poor and lower-middle peasants must combine with landlords and rich peasants, so they may again ride on our backs. That is Liu Shao-ch'i's 'theory of the dying out of class struggle.' Look at the facts in our village. Was there any year in which there was no violent class struggle? How can poor and lower-middle peasants 'combine into one' with landlords and rich peasants? How can socialism 'combine into one' with capitalism?"

In the spring of 1958 many problems were found in Sankuanmiao agricultural producers' cooperative which filled the poor and lower-middle peasants there with anxiety. Ting Lai-ho and several poor peasant youths

earnestly studied "On Contradiction" and, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, made an analysis of the situation of the classes, class contradictions and class struggle in the village, and discovered that the man who usurped the position of head of the cooperative was a bad man who conspired with landlords, harbored counter-revolutionaries, and misappropriated public funds and stole public property. Accordingly they roused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to lift the lid on class struggle. After repeated struggles, they finally struck down the bad man and took back the leadership power, completely changing the appearance of both revolution and production in the village.

While Liu Shao-ch'i's gang raised the black wind of "san-tzu i-pao" in the countryside in a big way, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao analyzed the contradictions at that time through Chairman Mao's viewpoint on classes and class struggle. They said, "This is a struggle between capitalism and socialism, a struggle between the two roads. If we carry on according to 'san-tzu i-pao' and everyone cares for himself individually, where will the collective economy be? What is that if it is not going backward?" In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Only socialism can save China," they unrelentingly grasped class struggle, recalled the bitterness of individual farming and thought of the sweetness of collectivization, increased their socialist consciousness, and resolutely checked the black wind of "san-tzu i-pao."

Under the excellent situation of the development in depth of struggle, criticism and transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the small handful of class enemies again tried to undermine socialism economically. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade, keeping a close watch on the new trends of class struggle, took the initiative in attacking the class enemy. The small handful of class enemies, raising the evil wind of capitalism, spread word that "there is no future in farming in a ravine, but it is much better to carry on trading elsewhere," in an attempt to sabotage the collective economy. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Things always conform to the rule of one dividing into two. So, while the general situation is good, we must see that the class enemy are still making trouble for us. Socialism and capitalism are implacable enemies. If you do not overwhelm capitalism, it will overwhelm you." They severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "san-tzu i-pao," "four freedoms," and other revisionist black stuff and dragged out and struggled against a counter-revolutionary who stole collective-owned cotton and sold it on the market, thus effectively hitting at capitalist tendencies.

They also demolished the "four old" through study of philosophy, changing people's spiritual aspect. In the spring of 1958 a class enemy near Sankuanmiao swindled the masses by playing on their superstition in gods and spirits, and so sabotaged both revolution and production.

Seizing upon this typical case, the philosophy teacher explained, by means of concrete facts, why there were no such things as gods, and exposed the sinister scheme of the enemy. The cadres persuaded a man who used to make images of deities in the past to give a talk to the masses, to show them that Buddhist gods were merely lumps of earth. They also went to the mountains to find old, decayed coffins and produced phosphorescence with some of the matter, revealing the secret of the "fire of ghosts."

The teacher asked the masses: "Who among you have seen a ghost or a god and what did it look like?" and "Is it the God of Wealth who gives us ample food and clothing, or the Communist Party who liberated and emancipated us?"

Through a big debate they brought to light a mass of facts showing how landlords and rich men faked gods and spirits in order to swindle the people of their money.

Old poor peasant Fan Shui-hsiu, who was in his eighties, said with emotion, "I worshipped gods for more than 60 years in the old society, but still had to sell my children. Now with Chairman Mao leading us, I no longer worry about my food and clothes. Where would we be if it had not been for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party? All gods and spirits are bad things with which landlords and rich men swindled us poor people!" He then went home to smash an idol of the God of Wealth which he had worshipped for more than sixty years. In only a few days the villagers smashed more than 1,300 idols and sent them to the fields to be used as manure.

Leaders Take the Lead in Studying, Using and Explaining Philosophy

An article entitled "Under the Banner of Comrade Mao Tse-tung," carried in Hung-ch'i magazine, No. 4, 1958, said: "In Sankuanmiao of Teng-feng hsien, Honan, the masses had this to say: 'Three new aspects have appeared since the hsiang cadres began to study philosophy: (1) There is more investigation and study; (2) there is less subjective coercion and issuing of orders; and (3) the viewpoint of relying on the masses has strengthened.' This shows that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's philosophical writings on Marxism-Leninism will be the key that will gradually unlock the wisdom of the working masses in general." The proletarian command headquarters, after collecting the views of the masses, profoundly pointed out the significance of study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers.

Having studied philosophy, the cadres of Sankuanmiao raised their thinking to a higher level and improved their work. After their study of "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From" and other philosophical writings, they said with deep understanding, "In doing our work in the past we did not know how to carry out investigation and study. We did not rely on the masses or find out what the objective situation was like, but just sat in our office and tried subjectively to deal with problems far removed from objectivity. How could we avoid making mistakes?"

The cadres now knew that whatever they did, they must start from reality and rely on the masses in carrying out investigation and study. When the reservoir was being built in 1958, the cadres began by studying epistemology at the work site. They said, "In the old society we were afraid of water when there was a flood, but longed for water when there was a drought. At that time we had not yet mastered the law of water, and even if we had, we would not be able to make practical use of it. Now the Party leads us to build a reservoir. If we want to make water serve socialism better, we must first find out all the character of water."

Accordingly, the cadres, together with the masses, surveyed the topography and the behavior of water there, and carried out geological investigations. They held numerous "Chuko Liang meetings" and "veteran peasants meetings and, through full discussion with the masses and after taking into consideration all the favorable and unfavorable factors, formulated a practicable plan for the project, insuring the good quality of the reservoir.

Through the study of philosophy, the cadres have cultivated the habit of making analysis, increased their analytical ability, and gradually overcome subjectivism and the practice of coercion through issuing of orders.

In the past some cadres always regarded the backward masses from a rigid viewpoint, speaking harshly to them at the least excuse. There was a production group leader who always lagged behind in his work. The cadres of the brigade frequently criticized him at meetings, but to no avail. They therefore regarded him as "incorrigible" and declared, "If you do not improve soon, we will have you dismissed."

After studying philosophy, the cadres realized that the backward might become advanced and vice versa. They carried out a complete analysis of the group leader and found that he had been a hired hand before the liberation, that he was the first in the village to offer to join the mutual-aid team after the liberation, that his character and principal nature was good and that though he had shortcomings, he could be educated.

Beginning with class education, the Party branch patiently helped him, finally succeeding in increasing the consciousness of the production group leader. Not long afterward, the production group which he led became an advanced production group.

Recently the cadres of Sankuanmiao brigade, having studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases" and "In doing work in an area, first grasp one-third of it well," further realized the dialectical relationship between single spots and the whole area. They firmly insist on "grasping the two ends," sum up experience, rouse the masses, and try to beat one another in the race, greatly promoting the development of both revolution and production.

The cadres of Sankuanmiao brigade take the lead in studying, using, and discussing philosophy. Many of them serve as philosophy instructors to the masses. They give lectures on philosophy in relation to problems of

practical work and these lectures are welcomed by the masses. Their practice shows that only when the leaders themselves have successfully studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking can they successfully organize and lead the masses in studying philosophy. Under the leadership of the cadres, the study of philosophy by the masses has become a system. They have created all kinds of study classes, including study classes for instructors, youth study classes, family study classes, etc. Study meetings and discussion-and-application meetings of all kinds are also regularly held.

Starting from the practice of class struggle and production, and on the basis of study of the "Three Constantly Read Articles," the cadres of Sankuanmiao brigade study Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, combine the transformation of their subjective world with the transformation of the objective world, and unceasingly increase their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Cherishing infinitely profound class feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao brigade said heroically: "We will surely follow Chairman Mao's words, 'Let philosophy be liberated from the philosopher's classroom and textbooks and change into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses!'"

Joint investigations by:

Investigation Group of Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Revolutionary Committee of Tengfeng Hsien, Honan, and Investigation Group of Central Party School

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Note by Jen-min Jih-pao Editor:

We published on March 13 an investigation report on the study of philosophy by peasants of Sankuanmiao production brigade of Tengfeng Hsien, Honan. Today we publish the following articles by some cadres and a poor peasant of the brigade telling how they study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking in a living way in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment.

Philosophy Is a Sharp Weapon for Class Struggle

by
Ting Lai-ho (丁來和)
Chairman, Revolutionary Committee of Sankuanmiao Production Brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao March 14, 1970)

I began to study philosophy in 1958. I committed to memory several of Chairman Mao's philosophical viewpoints which I had learned, and thought about them in relation to matters of revolution and production in our village. Later, I continued to learn culture while learning philosophy, and gradually I was able to read Chairman Mao's philosophical writings by myself. For more than ten years we have been persevering in the study and application of philosophy while waging struggle. We increasingly realize that Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking is a sharp weapon with which we can wage class struggle.

Owing to sabotage by the class enemy before the general establishment of people's communes, production work in our agricultural cooperative was badly done at one time. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the village were worried. What should be done? We studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts, began by making investigation and study, looked beyond the phenomena at the essence of things, and cleared up the principal contradictions.

Using the method of class analysis, we discovered that the man who usurped the position of head of the cooperative at the time was a bad man who conspired with landlords and rich peasants, harbored counter-revolutionaries, hit at and falsely condemned the poor and lower-middle peasants, misappropriated and stole public funds and property, and committed all sorts of serious crime. Could such a man do any good for the Communist Party and poor and lower-middle peasants?

Having found out the bad man, it was necessary to wage struggle against him. At the beginning someone said, "No, it won't do. He has old and thick

roots. Struggling against him will be like struggling against a tiger. If you fail to overcome him, he will bite you. What would you do then?"

We again analyzed the case and concluded that although he had great influence and deep roots, the masses and truth were with us, and that since we had Mao Tse-tung's thought, we could pull him down if we firmly persevered in our struggle. We thereupon roused the masses to lift the lid on the class struggle in our cooperative. After struggling hard for several months, we finally succeeded in taking back the leadership power of the agricultural cooperative and put it in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After the poor and lower-middle peasants seized power, the class enemy were like spring onions in the month before the Spring Festival--with leaves turned yellow and roots rotten but their hearts still alive. They spread word that "these men have no culture and ability to work, and will collapse in a few days."

We were very indignant at hearing that, recalling that in the old society the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sankuanmiao were exploited and oppressed and that many of them had to flee from famine and beg for food. Of the six persons of my family, three died while fleeing from famine. We poor and lower-middle peasants suffered in those days because we had no power. Since Chairman Mao had led us to rise and stand on our own feet, we must not let him down or let the poor and lower-middle peasants down. We must resolve to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and keep our power well.

Being uncultured, we had to study hard. We were not afraid of having no ability to do administrative work. What was ability? Having grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought, we should be wise and should have ability. I realized that the essence of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought was revolution and struggle. The philosophy of the proletariat was the philosophy of struggle. As I thought of Chairman Mao's teachings, I was filled with strength and daring.

Using philosophy, we first of all paid attention to man's way of thinking and to the study of Chairman Mao's works by the cadres and the masses. We carried out the class education of recalling past bitterness and thinking of the present happiness, established the idea of tilling the land for the revolution, and rallied all those who could be rallied, so as to isolate and hit the small handful of class enemies.

During the days of the three years of temporary economic difficulty, the capitalist roaders pushed forward renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao", and suggested that "output should be estimated and guaranteed at the household level." We, having studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, knew that we must think carefully about everything, ask ourselves "why?" and carry out class analysis. Chairman Mao led us to develop collective economy and follow the socialist road, but "estimated and guaranteed output down to the household level"

amounted to reversion to individual farming. That clearly would make us go backward. We resolutely replied: "'Estimated and guaranteed output down to household level' is out!" We resolutely insisted on collective plowing, management and harvesting, thus stopping the gust of evil wind.

At the same time, the capitalist roaders, seizing upon the opportunity of the temporary difficulties, also spread pessimistic views. We studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In times of difficulty, it is necessary to see the achievements and the bright side of things, and raise our courage." In revolutionary struggle, there would always be difficulties, but so long as we give man's subjective initiative full play, we could turn difficulties into victory. Going all out, the broad masses of peasants carried on scientific farming, worked hard and cleverly, and succeeded in winning a bumper harvest in spite of grave natural calamities. Sankuanmiao brigade was rated special class labor model unit of the whole province in 1962. The masses said, "Mao Tse-tung's thought is truly powerful. It can overcome the greatest difficulty on earth!"

As soon as the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, began, I closely studied Chairman Mao's important directives and relevant documents. The more I studied, the more I realized the importance of the great cultural revolution, and knew that it must be thoroughly prosecuted in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Whenever the masses had something against me, I would criticize myself of my own accord. I would invite criticism from the masses and stand by their side, struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, struggle against my own mistakes in thought and in work, and correctly deal with the masses and myself.

In the great cultural revolution a small handful of class enemies who infiltrated into the mass organization fomented bourgeois factionalism in a vain attempt to fish in muddied waters and seize power from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, I earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teachings about the two categories of contradictions and strictly distinguished the contradictions between the enemies and ourselves from those among the people. We resolutely exposed and struggled against the small handful of class enemies who tried to effect a comeback, and smashed their sinister scheme of power seizure. On the other hand, we patiently educated and helped those comrades who made mistakes, did careful ideological and political work on them, and united with them to fight the enemy.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we actively promoted a revolutionary great alliance between the two factions of mass organizations and brought about revolutionary three-in-one combination. We were the first brigade of our hsien to have established a revolutionary committee.

However, the struggle did not end there. The class enemy, having failed in their attempt, changed their tactic. They raised an evil gust of

capitalist wind in the form of the preposterous view that "there is no future in farming in a ravine, and it is better to go elsewhere to carry on trading," in a vain effort to corrupt the masses and sabotage the collective economy.

We studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, analyzed the new situation and new trends of the class struggle, led the commune members in launching revolutionary mass criticism to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," "san-tzu i-pao," "four freedom," and other revisionist black stuff, dragged out and struggled against a small handful of bad men, further increased the consciousness of the broad masses of commune members in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and effectively hit at the capitalist tendencies. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "It is necessary to struggle against the class enemy and capitalist tendencies. Without struggle, the proletarian dictatorship will not be consolidated."

Having studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts, I know that contradiction exist in everything, that everything must be regarded in the light of one dividing into two, and that contradiction can be resolved only through struggle. That is the basic truth. If we want to continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and hold and use power successfully for the proletariat, then we must successfully study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts, which are the philosophy of struggle. They can be mastered only through repeated study and application in the midst of the three major revolutionary movements, all the while cherishing profound proletarian feeling. My study is not enough. I must study with redoubled effort from now.

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It's for Man to Create Conditions

by Fan Ta-ku (范大库)
Leader of the Likoutung Production Team

(NCNA-English)

During our struggle against nature to change our environment, we armed the masses with Chairman Mao's materialist dialectical thesis "one divides into two." By bringing man's subjective initiative into full play and correctly understanding and remolding nature, our production team has been transformed from one that was lagging behind into one in the front ranks.

Our team is located in a rocky ravine with little soil. Our farmland which is only seven hectares was scattered. There were more than six hundred tiny plots and they were located on the slopes of high hills at the foot of which we live. We have to cross streams and gullies and climb the hills to till them. Some commune members thought our natural conditions were too poor for us to be able to change things.

Was it possible to change our natural surroundings? With this problem in mind, we organized commune members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works "Serve the People," "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and his great instructions "Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." We also learned from the people of the Tachai Production Brigade who had fought a heroic and victorious battle against nature by vigorously promoting the revolutionization of man's thinking. As a result, members of our production team had a clearer understanding that man is a factor of foremost importance. Where people are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and they work hard and with ingenuity, poor soil can become fertile and a limited amount of farmland can yield a considerable output.

With the great change in man's thinking production grew tremendously. All members of our team men and women, young and old, plunged into the struggle to transform nature. Stableman Yang Hsi was over sixty, but he was full of vigor. Apart from attending to the animals, he joined other commune members daily in putting up embankments and building terraced fields. Team bookkeeper Wang Yen-chung did all the accounts in the evening and took part in labor during the daytime. As a result of arduous struggle one winter and the following spring, over sixty irrigation and drainage ditches and over one hundred stone embankments for terraced fields were built, with seventy percent of the farmland being transformed into terraced fields. In 1968, the per hectare yield of grain was raised from 1.8 tons in the past to nearly 3.9 tons. Despite a three month drought last year a good harvest was reaped. This helped us understand more deeply the great truth: "Matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter."

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Grasping Advanced and Backward Units to Promote Middle Ones

by
the Revolutionary Committee of the Sankuanmiao Production Brigade

(NCNA-English)

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "It is imperative to grass typical cases well." "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." We examined our work in line with these teachings.

At first, as we did not fully understand the work method of grasping the selected units to promote the entire work, we adopted the method of dividing our forces up on all fronts. We sent six out of the seven standing revolutionary committee members to lead work in six production teams. Only one was left behind to handle the work of the whole brigade. The work proceeded on a very general basis because of the scattered efforts.

After we studied Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching "Make a breakthrough at some single point, gain experience and use this experience for guiding other units," we decided to take firm hold of typical cases and use them to guide all the work. A debate arose as to which units should be selected. Some comrades maintained that advanced teams, which could be easily made typical, should be selected. Others argued that the backward ones should because the philosophy of the Communist Party is one of struggle and the typical cases created from backward units would be more convincing.

We felt that there was reason in both arguments. We decided "to grasp the advanced and backward units at the same time so as to promote the middle ones." By doing so, we established typical cases of advanced units aiming high and of backward ones becoming advanced. The other teams did not rest content to lag behind and tried to catch up, learning from the advanced and helping those lagging behind. This has brought about a new leap in both revolution and production.

Through practice we have come to understand more profoundly the teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and the dialectical relation between selected units and the work as a whole. It seems that grasping selected units is doing the work of the minority, but in fact, it is doing the work of the majority. Work in selected units guarantees all the work.

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VETERAN RED ARMYMAN

A Veteran Red Armyman with Undiminished Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 18, 1970)

veteran red armyman chen tien-lung, now head of a repair shop of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, always holds high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and is carrying forward the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of plain living and hard struggle as he has done all 37 years since he joined the revolution.

with undiminished revolutionary vigour, he has retained the true qualities of an ordinary revolutionary fighter. he has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

born in a poor family, chen tien-lung went begging and lived in humiliation when he was a child. he joined the revolution during the first revolutionary civil war. during the years of war, he closely followed our great leader chairman mao in the world-shaking long march as well as on the battlefield and performed meritorious deeds for the people.

after country-wide victory, he kept in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." he always reminded himself that it was chairman mao who had led him onto the revolutionary road, that today's happiness had been won at the cost of the blood of countless revolutionary martyrs and that he had no reason whatsoever to be conceited about his contributions. he decided to remain a small screw in the great machine of revolution and place himself at the disposal of the party all his life.

it is chairman mao's great teachings that have helped chen tien-lung remain one of the ordinary people while serving as an "official", place the interests of the revolution before all else and retain buoyant revolutionary militancy all along.

before he became head of the repair shop, chen tien-lung was the director of a depot. for a time when the repair shop under the depot needed a leading cadre, chen tien-lung was made head of the repair shop. this transfer meant a lower post for chen tien-lung, but he said: "chairman mao teaches: 'we communists seek not official posts, but revolution.' my highest mission is making revolution."

chen tien-lung went to his new post in high spirits. as soon as he put down his knapsack, he entered the workshop and joined the comrades in doing repairs.

in his long revolutionary career chen tien-lung has been transferred from a higher post to a lower one on more than one occasion. during the war he was once transferred from the post of officer to repair man. on another occasion he was first a section leader and then a mechanic. every time he subordinated his personal interests to those of the revolution. wherever the party assigned him to go, he worked heart and soul and made outstanding achievements.

in the past ten years, a tremendous change has taken place in the repair shop under chen tien-lung's leadership. in this period, many comrades in the shop have been promoted. each time a comrade was promoted, chen tien-lung was overjoyed, looking at this as an indication of the vigour of the revolutionary cause.

when his orderly was promoted to be director of the depot, chen tien-lung happily helped him carry his knapsack to his new post and encouraged him to do his work well.

chen tien-lung appears wherever the job is hardest, in line with chairman mao's teaching on being "the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts".

one pitch dark night, chen tien-lung set out with the maintenance team to do an emergency repair. there was a thunderstorm and the rain poured. as they were crossing a shallow river bed, a mountain torrent swept down, pushing their car against a boulder. the car was unable to move. without any hesitation, chen tien-lung jumped into the water to try to move the car. other comrades followed suit. they stood in the water for hours while the rain continued and their teeth chattered from cold. at that moment chen tien-lung recited chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" to encourage the comrades. they finally freed the car after a whole night's struggle.

chen tien-lung set himself the aim of giving everything to the revolution. all the comrades in the repair shop pledged to learn from him and remain maintenance workers all their lives.

every time chen tien-lung started off with the team to the army units, he insisted that no one should reveal he was a veteran red armyman, to avoid being honoured. many p.l.a. men, finding him so skilful in repairing machines, affectionately called him "old skilled worker", and said that he worked like a young man. he repairs not only trucks, motorcycles, radios, torches and lighters, but also the shoes of the armymen.

such is the way chen tien-lung has lived and worked among the masses, always preserving the fine qualities of an ordinary soldier.

one day in may last year, the army unit to which chen tien-lung belongs planned to convey the spirit of the ninth party congress to the fighters. since he had heard this report at a leading organ the previous day, he offered to stand sentinel for the day so that every comrade could hear as soon as possible about chairman mao's important instructions and the spirit of the party congress.

when the keeper of the repair shop's storehouse was hospitalized, chen tien-lung took over his work. when the mess crew was short of manpower, he went to the kitchen to help. the comrades said: "our shop head is always a revolutionary fighter. the higher his post, the more he acts like an ordinary soldier."

after he entered the cities from the countryside with liberation, he maintained the style of plain living, although his living conditions have changed greatly.

according to regulations, he is entitled to a first-class berth on a train when he is out on a mission. but he never took a sleeping berth over the past 20 years, though he has travelled by train great times. he sleeps on a wooden plank and eats what the ordinary fighters eat. he wore one belt for 29 years, and it has been patched many times. when his eldest son joined the army, he gave him the belt, saying: "this will always remind you of the past and make you stand straight and firm. never forget that hard struggle and plain living are our revolutionary tradition."

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Central China Production Brigade Conquers Nature in True Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 18, 1970)

in the four years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a production brigade in a hilly area in hunan province has more than doubled its grain output by building irrigation facilities.

the nanchu production brigade in lungshan county is a desolate place where the tuchia people live in a compact community. since they were liberated 20 years ago from ruthless landlord exploitation and oppression, the tuchias have advanced along the socialist road charted by chairman mao. however, due to the sabotage caused by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, agriculture in the area was still backward before the cultural revolution.

when chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964, the brigade party branch organized the masses to discuss it. at the same time, meetings were called where the peasants recalled the sufferings of the past and spoke about their present good life. all this boosted their confidence that they could transform nature through self-reliance and arduous struggle. they said: "we will cut canals through the cliffs to bring water to the fields; we will create farmland by removing the mountains and filling up the gullies. we will not falter in taking the socialist road."

led by the party branch, the brigade drew up a plan for conquering nature. the first project was a 4-kilometre-long irrigation ditch to serve 10 hectares of terraced fields which were badly in need of water. 300 poor and lower-middle peasants worked on this, encouraging themselves with the three constantly read articles by chairman mao.

it was a cold winter and the earth was frozen hard. every blow of the hoe left only a white mark on the ground and hands cracked and bled after a few strikes. undaunted, the canal diggers urged themselves on with chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they drew inexhaustible strength from chairman mao's teachings on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely". they ate and slept at the construction site. after

eight hard days and nights of blasting rock, hacking the earth, hewing out stones and filling in gullies, they completed the ditch, so turning this tract of dry land into paddy fields.

then the peasants began work on another irrigation project. this involved the throwing up of two dams and the digging of a winding 6-kilometre-long ditch, to lead water from higher up. this project, for watering 40 hectares of dry fields, involved cutting across 18 steep-sided hills covered with rocks and dense woods, so the work would be very arduous.

led by deputy party secretary peng shu-nan, the poor and lower-middle peasants set to work. since there were no technicians among them and they did not have any surveying instruments they used bamboo canes, creepers and other simple devices to determine the alignment of the ditch. throughout, they displayed to the full the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death".

on one occasion the deputy party secretary was injured in an explosion and began bleeding badly. refusing to take a rest, he covered his injury with some lint and continued to drill blast holes. poor peasant yang shih-lin went on working when he cut his hand hacking the rock. working with one heart, the 700 peasants completed the ditch after two and a half months of hard work.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the nanchu production brigade, who are armed with mao tsetung thought, have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and increased their revolutionary zeal. they decided to explore for the first time a natural cave at chingchiachai in search of water for irrigation. when the party branch made the decision to survey the cave, communists and poor and lower-middle peasants vied with each other to be the first to go down though they knew it was risky. chen yen-min, a member of the commune party committee who was working on an investigation in nanchu at the time, was the first to descend on a bamboo rope. at the bottom, some 80 metres below, he tested the depth and flow of the underground water and began to look for its outlet. after more than two hours of careful exploration by torchlight, he was clear on the flow of the underground stream and the structure of the rocks in the cave. then the party branch organized the exploration of three neighbouring caves. on the basis of their findings, they drew up a plan to stop up the outlets at the bottom of the caves so that the underground water would come to the surface and be used for irrigation.

a heroic battle against nature began. the people of nanchu moved large quantities of cement, sand and rock to the mouths of the caves and made bags of wire mesh, wire cables, rope ladders and pulleys to lower the building materials to the bottom. after some 16 months of hard work they succeeded in stopping up the outlets and making the underground water fill the caves. this enabled them to bring large tracts of farmland under irrigation.

at the sametime, the people of nanchu relied on the strength of the collective to build 38 hectares of terraced fields and drill a 200-metre-long tunnel.

in the spring of 1969, excessive rain and the resulting mountain torrents caused cave-ins of the tunnel. the handful of class enemies took this opportunity to spread rumours in an attempt to prevent people from repairing the tunnel.

the brigade revolutionary committee organized mao tsetung thought study classes for the commune members. they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and roundly criticized liu shao-chi's theory of "the dying out of class struggle", thus striking a blow at the arrogance of the class enemy.

in the struggle against cave-ins, the nanchu people showed tremendous revolutionary courage. communists appeared wherever the danger was greatest. in order to prop up the roof of the tunnel to prevent it from collapsing, communist tsou hsu-wu was the first to run into a dangerous section with a log. as soon as he put up the prop, earth began to fall and he was buried to the waist. but he held the prop firm and managed to stop a cave-in. by the time his comrades carried him out, he had already lost consciousness. when he came to, however, he again led the shock team back into the tunnel. this was the way the heroic nanchu people overcame the cave-ins and repaired the tunnel.

FARM MACHINES

East China Commune Relies on Its Own Efforts To Set Up Farm Machinery Plant

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 18, 1970)

a people's commune plant built without asking the state for a cent is now producing rice-transplanters, threshers, fodder crushers and other farm machinery and implements. the shachoupa people's commune in juichin county in the old revolutionary base area in kiangsi province built the plant in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

when the plant went up in the winter of 1968, it had no more than a heap of scrap iron and the stands of a number of worn out machine-tools. some people suggested that the commune buy some lathes. to determine whether or not the commune should dip into the collective fund, the revolutionary committee and workers of the plant set up a mao tsetung thought study class to study chairman mao's teachings on building the country through diligence and frugality. they criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and other trash. as a result, they were resolved to display the proletarian spirit of arduous struggle and equipped the plant quickly by making things themselves.

using the machine-tool stands, the plant revolutionary committee and the workers set out to build machine tools. they lacked saws, planers and drills, so they used files, chisels and hand saws. filled with unbounded loyalty to chairman mao, they even cut a groove in a steel rod with a file and chisel. this difficult and skilled job is done with a planer and a lathe in big plants. after more than a month of hard work, they made a lathe and a planer and production started. then they built a cutter, a vertical milling machine, a small drilling machine and large numbers of chucks and dies. in this way they saved over 10,000 yuan for the collective.

after the plant went into production, the workers did all in their power to save material and keep production costs low. they did this in line with chairman mao's teaching: "do more with less money". they swept together every bit of iron filing and sent it to the foundry for use. when a screw was too long, they saved the extra piece for reprocessing.

with the expansion of collective pig-breeding last autumn, fodder-processing machinery was in great demand. the revolutionary committee of the plant immediately decided to make fodder crushers. the workers tried to make one from blueprints to hand, but they found that the specifications included a clumsy blower, which took a lot of material and made it more expensive. this ought to be changed. however, some said this was a design by "specialists", and it would not be bad for a small plant just to copy it.

the plant revolutionary committee led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind." they also launched a revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "let specialists run factories" and the slavish comprador philosophy. as a result, the workers heightened their class consciousness. they said: "we have mao tsetung thought, so our small plant can do big things." by making experiments and working hard for seven days and nights, they made an improved fodder crusher that was 20 kilogrammes lighter than the blueprint specified. cost was cut by 50 per cent and the efficiency was double. then they produced the new fodder crusher in quantity, and were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

leading a plain and simple life, cadres on the revolutionary committee and the workers slept in the workshops. as the plant expanded and the number of workers grew, some said, "now that our plant is growing bigger and producing more, we should build living quarters." the revolutionary committee organized a study on chairman mao's teaching "the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." both cadres and workers were aware that the bigger the undertaking, the greater the need for people to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle. only thus could they contribute more to socialist revolution and socialist construction. during the spring festival, the revolutionary committee members and the workers went to the mountain to fell trees. with the timber from dozens of trees, bricks and straw, they built simple lodgings. the workers are proud of their quarters, saying, "having the chinese revolution and the world revolution in our minds, we enjoy our life even if it is hard exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

China, Algeria Sign Protocol on Medical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Mar. 17, 1970)

a protocol on medical cooperation was signed here today by the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of algeria. under the protocol, china will continue to send her medical team to work in algeria.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang and algerian minister of health tedjini haddam signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

speaking at the signing ceremony, algerian health minister haddam said: i feel it a great honour to sign this protocol with a great fraternal people and a revolutionary country that stand in the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. the signing of this protocol will further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between algeria and china and open new and significant prospects for the close cooperation between the two countries.

warmly praising the work of the chinese medical team, haddam said: i am quite satisfied with the lofty work of the chinese medical team in algeria and their technique in the effective service of the algerian people. he expressed profound gratitude to all members of the chinese medical team on behalf of algerian medical workers and the algerian people who have received medical treatment from the chinese medical team. he wished that the friendly cooperation between algeria and china in medical, health and other fields will develop with every passing day.

chinese ambassador yang chi-liang also spoke at the ceremony.

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Receives Diplomatic Envoys from Seven Arab Countries and Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1970)

on march 17, vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei received ambassadors to china or charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassies in peking of the seven arab countries of algeria, syria, the united arab republic, yemen, iraq, morocco and southern yemen, and the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

acting on instructions from their respective governments and in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of

the arab league council, the envoys explained to the chinese government how israel, backed by u.s. imperialism, was plotting to drive 300,000 palestinian people out of the gaza strip. the purpose of this plot is to settle new jewish immigrants in the gaza strip and establish settlements there in an attempt to perpetuate israel's occupation of this arab territory.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the diplomatic envoys of the arab countries. on behalf of the chinese government, he said that israel was a tool for aggression created by u.s. imperialism in palestine through the instrumentality of the united nations. by launching aggressive wars, israel had forcibly occupied a large tract of the territories of the arab countries, and turned more than one million arab people of palestine into refugees. u.s. imperialism had supported israel in its ceaseless and wanton military provocations against the arab countries. now, israel was trying to chase the arab people of palestine living in the gaza strip to the western bank of the jordan river. this was a new crime of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism and zionism against the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries. the chinese government and people resolutely condemned this new crime of aggression perpetrated by the united states and israel and firmly supported the palestinian people and other arab people in their just struggle.

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed the belief that as long as the palestinian people and the people of the arab countries were united as one and persevered in their struggle, they would certainly frustrate all imperialist plots and win final victory.

the envoys of the arab countries thanked vice-minister chi peng-fei for receiving them and for the solemn and just stand adopted by the chinese government in unswervingly supporting their struggle. housni younes, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, expressed the view that the question of palestine could only be solved through its own efforts and struggle, not by relying on the united nations. the people of palestine would never lay down their arms until all their territory was liberated.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Progressive Paper Exposes Japanese-Soviet Collusion in Opposing China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1970)

a recent article in "jinmin shimbun", a paper published by the society for studies of mao tsetung thought, exposed the intensified counter-revolutionary collusion between the japanese reactionaries and the soviet revisionist renegade clique, according to a tokyo report.

the article said: the japanese delegation to the fourth japan-soviet joint economic committee meeting held in moscow last february was headed by shigeo nagano, president of the japan chamber of commerce and industry and president of the fuji iron and steel company, and comprised representatives of the mitsubishi, mitsui and sumitomo monopoly capital groups, officials of the ministry of finance and the ministry of international trade and industry of the reactionary sato government and members of its export-import bank. it was veritably a delegation carefully selected by japanese monopoly capital and the traitorous sato government. this shows the great enthusiasm of the traitorous reactionary forces of japan towards "japan-soviet economic cooperation".

the article said: the soviet side did everything possible to extend hospitality to the japanese delegation. kosygin took the field himself, to say nothing of the ministers concerned. this shows that the soviet side is also very "enthusiastic" towards the "cooperation" with japanese monopoly capital and the traitorous sato government.

the article noted that trade between japan and the soviet union registered a sharp increase last year, with the total volume exceeding 700 million u.s. dollars. raw materials which japanese monopoly capital needs badly at present such as cotton, lumber, coal and petroleum have become very important items in japan's imports from the soviet union. japanese monopoly capital has long been thirsting after the rich underground deposits in siberia.

"japan-soviet economic cooperation" is part of the global "u.s.-soviet cooperation" and part of the u.s. imperialist scheme of aggression against asia, the article said.

after the second world war, the article continued, the japanese monopoly capital and militarist forces, which are watch dogs of u.s. imperialism, have once again showed great interest in siberia. they flaunted the flag of "japan-soviet cooperation" in 1956.

it was precisely in that year that khrushchov made a big fanfare about the "development of siberia" at the 20th congress of the communist party of the soviet union. his successors brezhnev and kosygin have succumbed more subserviently to u.s. imperialism and the reactionary forces of various countries. they have not only betrayed the national interests and sovereignty of the soviet union, but also sold out the land of the country. they began to invite foreign capital into siberia for the "development" of that region, thus turning on the green light for japanese monopoly capital to intrude into siberia, the article said.

it would be something unimaginable in the days of lenin and stalin that japanese monopoly capital groups should be felling soviet forests in broad daylight, the article said. an airplane of the japan air lines bearing the ensign of japan will start a regular flight to moscow on march 28 this year by flying across the soviet land in an unbridled manner.

the article noted that at the japan-soviet joint economic committee meeting, the soviet revisionist renegade clique even begged the japanese side to help in the "development of siberia". they requested that japanese monopoly capital lay a pipeline from the yakut autonomous s.s.r. in the interior of the soviet union to the pacific coast to facilitate the export of natural gas to japan. in addition, the japanese side accepted the soviet request to build a port at vrangelya located near nakhodka.

there would be an excuse for all this if the soviet union were a colony, the article said. but one never heard of such a case that an independent country should rely on foreign monopoly capital in building a port. here one can see to what depths soviet revisionism has degenerated.

the article pointed out: japanese monopoly capital and the soviet revisionist renegade clique have shown an immense interest in "japan-soviet economic cooperation" not only for economic purposes but also for political and military purposes.

the article said that the restoration of capitalism has landed soviet economy in a blind alley. obviously, brezhnev, kosygin and their ilk are trying to extricate themselves from the dilemma by betraying national interests to foreign imperialist powers.

under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung, china holds aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and is strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article pointed out. the development of such a powerful socialist country is the biggest terror for brezhnev, kosygin and their like. for the soviet people, socialist china is a magic mirror which shows up the soviet revisionist renegade clique in its true colours.

the article said: to oppose socialist china is the hope as well as the task u.s. imperialism has placed on brezhnev, kosygin and company. the latter are sure to place on the agenda their "co-ordination and cooperation" with japanese monopoly capital and militarist forces, a bell-wether of u.s. imperialist aggression against asia and opposition to china. here lies the essence of "japan-soviet economic cooperation".

the article asked: who dares to say that the japanese reactionaries do not want to cherish again the fond dream of "occupying siberia"?

the article said: japan-soviet trade will absolutely not benefit the japanese people.

in conclusion, the article called on the japanese people to smash u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the japanese reactionary forces, and the miyamoto renegade clique with practical actions in the patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and revisionism

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Attacks Important Enemy Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 18, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army mounted a valiant attack on an important enemy post on february 27 and scored a fresh victory, the "voice of malayan revolution" radio broadcast today.

the radio said that the enemy post, called the "joint command post of troops and police" of the rahman-razak puppet clique and the reactionaries of thailand, is located at a village of kelantan state bordering thailand. the reactionary troops and police stationed at the post used to run roughshod over the masses and stopped at no crimes. to defend the interests of the masses, the malayan national liberation army dispatched a unit to attack the post on february 27.

the battle started at 11 p.m. the liberation army men, in coordination with local guerrillas and the people's self-defence forces, attacked the enemy with intense fire.

in the operation, five enemy troops were killed and many others wounded. the enemies in nearby villages hid themselves in their strongposts and dared not show their heads.

in the meanwhile, the national liberation army sent work teams to do propaganda work among the masses in the rural areas. as soon as the news of the victory reached them, the masses were greatly elated. they greeted the national liberation army for the success and expressed their determination to support and coordinate with the national liberation army more effectively in fighting the enemy.

SINGAPORE

Lee Kuan Yew Puppet Clique's "Class Conciliation" Fraud Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 17, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary on march 14 said that the lee kuan yew puppet clique is peddling the rubbish of "class conciliation" in an attempt to deceive the workers and maintain the reactionary rule of imperialism and the puppet clique.

the commentary said that the scab trade union "satu", hired tool of the lee kuan yew clique, held a "discussion meeting" last november on the so-called "modernization of the workers' movement". at the meeting, a handful of traitors, scabs and enemy agents frantically propagated the reactionary thesis "exploitation has its merits", and urged the workers to cooperate with the capitalists and succumb to their exploitation in an attempt to prepare counter-revolutionary opinion for the imperialist monopoly capital and malayan comprador-bureaucrat capital to commit more reckless onslaught on the workers.

the hired trade union bosses, it said, shamelessly advocated that only by relinquishing the stand and attitude of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of opposing the ruthless exploitation by the capitalists and to be at the mercy of them, can the trade union "accord with the social, economic and political conditions of singapore in the 1970's".

the commentary pointed out that the great 1970's will be years in which the storms of the people's revolution will rise more vigorously throughout the world, years in which the collapse of imperialism will be hastened in the midst of countless contradictions, and will be important years in which the revolutionary forces of the world will wage fierce battles against the counter-revolutionary forces which are struggling desperately. the great 1970's will also be years in which the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people will develop fast and vigorously. in such a decade, how can imperialism refrain from mortal fear? and as for the puppet clique which is dependent on imperialism and still can hardly maintain its tottering rule, how can it not feel the approaching of its doomsday?

the commentary said that singapore is an inseparable part of malaya. up to the present, malaya is still a colonial country. the commentary listed a host of facts to refute the nonsense of the lee kuan yew clique in boasting that malaya is an "independent" country. quoting chairman mao's teaching that "economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics", the commentary said that today the dominant position in malayan economy is still occupied by imperialism, first of all monopoly capital of british imperialism, and the domestic bureaucrat capital and feudal landlords. therefore, malaya's economy is still a colonial economy and the colonial economic system decides the colonial political system of malaya. the state apparatus of this colony is in the service of imperialism and a tool of imperialism and its lackeys for oppressing the malayan people. in this colony, the workers are suffering from extremely ruthless exploitation and suppression.

the commentary said: the more vigorously the lee kuan yew clique peddles the fraud of "class conciliation", the more thoroughly it will expose itself as an accomplice of imperialism and big capitalists, and the more isolated they will become among the masses of workers and the people of various strata. the fact is just so. though they have resorted to various kinds of coercion and deception, the number of workers joining the scab trade union is still scanty and becomes less and less.

the commentary pointed out that the masses of the workers of singapore have a militant revolutionary tradition for forty years. they have boundless faith in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and have seen through the anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary criminal schemes of the lee kuan yew puppet clique and will certainly frustrate them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere and President Kaunda Inspect Material Depot for Tanzania-Zambia Railway Under Construction

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 17, 1970)

tanzanian president julius nyerere and zambian president kenneth kaunda this afternoon made an inspection tour of the material depot under construction on the outskirts of dar es salaam for the tanzania-zambia railway.

upon their arrival at the depot they were warmly welcomed by chou po-ping, counsellor of the chinese embassy in tanzania, pu ke, leading member of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway, chinese engineering and technical personnel and tanzanian workers there.

leading members of the tanzania-zambia railway authority were also present on the occasion.

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the hired trade union bosses, it said, shamelessly advocated that only by relinquishing the stand and attitude of opposing imperialism and colonialism and of opposing the ruthless exploitation by the capitalists and to be at the mercy of them, can the trade union "accord with the social, economic and political conditions of singapore in the 1970's".

the commentary pointed out that the great 1970's will be years in which the storms of the people's revolution will rise more vigorously throughout the world, years in which the collapse of imperialism will be hastened in the midst of countless contradictions, and will be important years in which the revolutionary forces of the world will wage fierce battles against the counter-revolutionary forces which are struggling desperately. the great 1970's will also be years in which the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people will develop fast and vigorously. in such a decade, how can imperialism refrain from mortal fear? and as for the puppet clique which is dependent on imperialism and still can hardly maintain its tottering rule, how can it not feel the approaching of its doomsday?

the commentary said that singapore is an inseparable part of malaya. up to the present, malaya is still a colonial country. the commentary listed a host of facts to refute the nonsense of the lee kuan yew clique in boasting that malaya is an "independent" country. quoting chairman mao's teaching that "economics is the base and politics the concentrated expression of economics", the commentary said that today the dominant position in malayan economy is still occupied by imperialism, first of all monopoly capital of british imperialism, and the domestic bureaucrat capital and feudal landlords. therefore, malaya's economy is still a colonial economy and the colonial economic system decides the colonial political system of malaya. the state apparatus of this colony is in the service of imperialism and a tool of imperialism and its lackeys for oppressing the malayan people. in this colony, the workers are suffering from extremely ruthless exploitation and suppression.

the commentary said: the more vigorously the lee kuan yew clique peddles the fraud of "class conciliation", the more thoroughly it will expose itself as an accomplice of imperialism and big capitalists, and the more isolated they will become among the masses of workers and the people of various strata. the fact is just so. though they have resorted to various kinds of coercion and deception, the number of workers joining the scab trade union is still scanty and becomes less and less.

the commentary pointed out that the masses of the workers of singapore have a militant revolutionary tradition for forty years. they have boundless faith in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and have seen through the anti-communist, anti-people and counter-revolutionary criminal schemes of the lee kuan yew puppet clique and will certainly frustrate them.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

President Nyerere and President Kaunda Inspect Material Depot for Tanzania-Zambia Railway Under Construction

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Mar. 17, 1970)

tanzanian president julius nyerere and zambian president kenneth kaunda this afternoon made an inspection tour of the material depot under construction on the outskirts of dar es salaam for the tanzania-zambia railway.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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HK-US TRADE

Official of the US Consulate Fanatically Clamors for the Imposition of Duty on Hong Kong Goods Exported to the United States

- Inspection of Factories Proposed -

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao March 18, 1970)

(Our own report) Yesterday a "China expert" of the US Consulate in Hong Kong clamored for the inspection of factories in Hong Kong by personnel of the US Consulate to determine customs duty.

The man who made this fanatic clamor was David Hughes, 31, an official of the US Consulate and a "China expert." He did "research" in Hong Kong for four years and would be returning to Seattle next Tuesday to run for election to the United States House of Representatives.

In a gathering in Hong Kong yesterday Hughes proposed to impose duties on all goods exported to the United States that were manufactured by child labor. He said, in order to execute this imposition of duties, personnel from the US Consulate should be sent to make inspection in factories to see if there was child labor.

Li Tse-p'ei (李澤培), Secretary of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, strongly opposed this measure last night. He said: "I doubt if the measure of this proposed imposition of duties can replace the current rational regulations and effective inspection in Hong Kong."

This official of the US Consulate, Hughes, said shamelessly that he himself was a "poor man and hope the inhabitants in Hong Kong will contribute money to support his campaign."

* * *

US Consulate Attacks the Employment of Child Labor by Hong Kong Merchants and Wants to Inspect Factories

- The Chinese Manufacturers' Association opposes this trick aimed at restricting Hong Kong goods -

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao March 19, 1970)

(Our own report) At a dinner party on Tuesday a so-called "China expert" of the US Consulate who is about to leave lamented that the current US "protectionist" policy which aimed at stepping up quota restrictions against imported goods "will bring about inflation." But meanwhile, using the excuse of Hong Kong merchants availing themselves of such "poor labor conditions" as child labor, etc., he loudly attacked Hong Kong's child labor question and called for the imposition of duties upon all Hong Kong exports to the United States manufactured by child labor. Inspection of factories will be done by US Consulate personnel to "determine" the condition of child labor.

This measure of imposing duties is no doubt another trick aimed at restricting the export of Hong Kong goods to the United States and protecting the sale of American goods at home. Li Tse-p'ei, Secretary of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, opposed this strongly on Tuesday night. He said: "I doubt if this measure of imposing duties is to properly replace Hong Kong's regulations and inspection measures."

The man who made this fanatic clamor was David Hughes, 31, a so-called "China expert" of the US Consulate in Hong Kong. He has been doing "research" activities in Hong Kong for four years and will be returning to Seattle next Tuesday to run for election to the United States House of Representatives. He lamented that he was a poor man but that more than half of the Representatives in the United States are "millionaires."

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Arming Party Members with Chairman Mao's Idea of Party Building, Studying and Applying New Party Constitution Well in Storm of Class Struggle

- Experience in study of the new Party Constitution in Ch'üchiang hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1970)

All Party members of Ch'üchiang hsien, Kwangtung, are required to study the new Party Constitution in relation to actual ideological struggles within the leadership groups, the struggle between the two lines in the course of building of Party branches, and the actual thinking of Party members, so as to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building, the Party organizations at various levels in Ch'üchiang hsien, Kwangtung Province, lead Party members and the revolutionary masses to study conscientiously the new Party Constitution, thereby strengthening Party building ideologically and organizationally and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." Obeying Chairman

Mao's teaching, Party organizations at various levels in Ch'Uchiang hsien lead the Party members to study the new Party Constitution and to grasp it quickly and tightly. Since the new Party Constitution was published, the hsien, commune and brigade authorities have never ceased running classes for study of the new Party Constitution. Party members and many activists who apply for Party membership have attended classes for the study of the new Party Constitution.

After repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's "50-character" program of Party building and the new Party Constitution, the broad masses of Party members further strengthen their concept of the Party and heighten their consciousness of class struggle and of continuing revolution, and their mental outlook has gone through a profound change. They take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and charging at the class enemies on all fronts. The Party organizations at various levels have become stronger and become bulwarks capable of supporting the broad revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemies. Fifty-six percent of the Party members in the whole hsien have been rated activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the commune, hsien, administrative district and provincial levels.

Cherishing Deep Proletarian Affection When Studying the New Party Constitution

While organizing study of the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'Uchiang hsien deeply realizes that: The new Party Constitution is a concentrated expression of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of Party building. It reflects the will of the whole Party and of the broad revolutionary masses of the country. One can learn the new Party Constitution well only by cherishing deep proletarian affection while learning it.

Some time ago, two communes in this hsien drew up plans for studying the new Party Constitution. Enthusiasm in this study soared very high at the beginning. Later, these two communes did not score similar results in the study: One of them only saw the Party members' soaring enthusiasm and did not help them rectify their attitude toward study. As a result, study progressed very fast but the results were not outstanding. The other commune started from class education and, in the course of study, tightly grasped the Party members' basic attitude toward the new Party Constitution. Subsequently, the Party members studied it profoundly and concretely and their mental outlook went through a tremendous change.

Contrasting the conditions of study in these two communes, the leadership of the hsien committee deeply realized that one must cherish profound proletarian affection in order to study the new Party Constitution well. Accordingly, they went to Ch'ungyang commune which had studied the new Party Constitution well, and summed up its experience and popularized its method of "recalling, comparing and criticizing" by proceeding from class education and in relation to the study of the new Party Constitution:

(1) Asking the "three old" to recall "three histories." The Party branches of various brigades in the whole hsien invited the old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants to tell about the histories of the Party, the village and their families. (2) Using serial pictures and photographs and actual articles in holding an exhibition to show the contrast between the new society and the old one. In more than 100 brigades in the whole hsien, pictures were drawn of the real local personalities and real deeds and, together with the actual articles, were sent to be exhibited in various production teams one after another. (3) On-the-spot criticism meetings were held, and the masses were organized to go to the spots where the Japanese invaders, the Chiang bandits, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents had committed towering crimes, to criticize imperialism, revisionism and reaction, thus arousing their class hatred and national hatred.

This further aroused the Party members' proletarian affection of loyalty to the Party and Chairman Mao and greatly heightened their consciousness of studying and applying the new Party Constitution well. In the course of study, some Party members who belonged to a low cultural level and were semi-literate went on their own initiative to ask other people to read them some passages and committed them to memory, and conscientiously studied the new Party Constitution. Many of them committed into memory the first and second chapters or the full text of the new Party Constitution. They said: "Only when we have studied the new Party Constitution can we act in accordance with the new Party Constitution!"

Developing the Good Style of Integrating Theory with Practice in Study

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report to the "9th Congress": "Departing from the dictatorship of the proletariat and from continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is impossible to solve correctly the question of Party building, the question of building what kind of Party and how to build it." While organizing the Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'ü-chiang hsien paid attention to preventing this "departing" and to making the course of studying the new Party Constitution a course of continuously heightening the Party members' consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and a course of continuously heightening the proletarian Party character.

These are the main methods adopted by them:

(1) The new Party Constitution is studied in relation with the reality of ideological struggle within the leading group, so as to strengthen the Party's centralized unification and the Party's leadership in the course of struggle. The class struggle in society will invariably be reflected within the Party. It is possible to grasp the key link if study is carried out in relation to the reality of ideological struggle within the leading group.

To actively carry out ideological struggle within the leading group in relation to the study of the new Party Constitution, the Party organization of Ch'üchiang hsien summed up and popularized its experience in three points: 1. When analyzing the new trend of class struggle in society, the leading group is helped to strengthen its concept of class struggle by taking its members' living ideas into consideration. 2. Party members and the revolutionary masses are asked to put forward opinions on the leading group in accordance with the new Party Constitution and to help the leading group actively carry out ideological struggle. 3. The leading group goes in the fore to study and apply the new Party Constitution, to heighten the consciousness of continuing revolution, and to revolutionize thinking more intensively.

During the fight against the erosion and sabotage by the bourgeoisie, the leading groups at various levels set up study classes and take the lead in eliminating the bourgeois ideas and styles reflected within the leading group, so that they may see things clearly, take a firm stand and play the role of a fighting citadel in class struggle.

(2) The new Party Constitution is studied in relation to the reality of the struggle between the two lines in the building of Party branches. The basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is put on a solid basis at the basic level.

During the building of Party branches, the leadership of Ch'üchiang hsien seriously criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." Some people formerly regarded the Party branch as a "production command," while some others, being influenced by the concept of the feudal clan, had blurred class concept. When studying the new Party Constitution, the Party branches of various brigades in the whole hsien tightly grasped the problems of these two aspects and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in relation to the condition at the leadership level and at the basic level.

Some Party members of Shanghsiang brigade, Pait'u commune, once thought that "building of the Party branch is near completion if much grain and money are allotted." The Party branch was also preoccupied with production and neglected the fundamentals. Eventually, the tendency toward capitalism emerged and the class enemies also took this chance to incite the concept of feudal clan and to intervene the Party consolidation and Party building. After studying the new Party Constitution, the Party members of this brigade learned the living facts of class struggles and saw clearly Liu Shao-ch'i's conspiracy to use the "theory of dying out of class struggle" to usurp the Party. They deeply realized that only when the basic-level organizations had been built in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building would it be possible to put the basic task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat on a solid basis at the basic level.

When the broad masses of Party members had generally heightened their understanding through the study of the new Party Constitution, the brigade's Party branch set up and perseveringly carried out three systems: A system

requiring the daily reading of Chairman Mao's works, the regular study of Chairman Mao's works and the holding of meetings to exchange experience in applying Chairman Mao's works was set up and carried out perseveringly, so as to put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position of all work; a system requiring periodical analysis of the new trend of class struggle was set up, so as to mobilize the masses to continuously criticize and struggle against the class enemies who carried out sabotage activities; a system requiring periodical holding of rectification campaign was set up, so as to vigorously promote ideological revolutionization of the leading group.

This Party branch now takes a completely new outlook. The Party members say: "After studying the new Party Constitution, we have a morning sun in our hearts and have the orientation of advance in building the Party branch."

(3) The Party members study the new Party Constitution in relation to their actual thinking, so that they heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are led to regularly examine themselves and transform their world outlook in accordance with the five requirements for Party members as laid down in the new Party Constitution.

While organizing the Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'üchiang hsien, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to fight selfishness and criticize revisionism," and taking the Party members' living ideas into consideration, set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types and specially grasped the basic problem of heightening consciousness of continuing revolution.

The Party organization of Ch'ungyang commune set up study classes of various types for 88 terms with brigade leading members, backbone elements among Party members, women Party members and activists taking part in them. Because the study was carried out effectively, relatively remarkable results were produced. Those who formerly thought it a "loss" to be a cadre now take the heavy load for the revolutionary cause; those who formerly wanted to "retire" now give up this idea and work for the revolution. The 68 cadres who are Party members at the brigade level in the whole commune now work vigorously. Taking with them their luggage, 58 of them often go to stay at selected points in the production teams and to deal with the "hard spots" in backward teams, giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of entering the Party to become an official," an old Party member in Tat'ang brigade, Tat'ang commune, gradually became apathetic in the revolution. He took part four times in the Party members' study classes held by the commune and the brigade and, subsequently, his mental outlook went through a deep change. Returning to his brigade, he took the lead in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and shouldering the heavy task of grasping revolution and promoting production. In the cold winter, he led the commune members to accomplish with remarkable results the task of construction of a water conservation project.

He deeply felt that the new Party Constitution had revived his revolutionary youth. He said in excitement: "Old poor peasants must constantly preserve the class nature, old cadres must follow Chairman Mao closely and unswervingly, and old Party members must continue revolution through to the end!"

Building a Force of Tutors in the Study of New Party Constitution

When organizing the Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'üchiang hsien, taking into consideration the characteristic that the masses in the countryside lived in scattered groups and belonged to a relatively low cultural level, adopted the method of giving assistance in study and setting up a network for giving tuition. This method produced remarkable results. The notes they had compiled in accordance with the new Party Constitution were written in a simple language and could be understood easily and were written vividly. They met the practical needs of the rural Party members and were deeply welcomed by them.

Their principal experience is as follows:

They find problems from reality and look for answers in Chairman Mao's works and the new Party Constitution, so that tuition can be given well.

In view of the fact that some Party members did not have a strong idea of discipline, and in accordance with the regulation that "individuals obey the organization, the minority obeys the majority, the subordinate obeys the superior, and the whole Party obeys the Party Central Committee" as laid down in the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'ungyang commune compiled some notes on the strengthening of the concept of organization. After studying these notes in the study class, all learned a very big lesson and the Party members who lacked a strong idea of discipline fought selfishness and criticized revisionism on their own initiative and resolved to prove themselves models in observing the Party's discipline.

While giving the Party members assistance in studying the new Party Constitution, the leadership of Ch'üchiang hsien paid attention to implementing the principle of "learning fewer but essential things." They quoted an event in the local area to explain in an easily understandable way a basic viewpoint in the new Party Constitution, so as to solve an ideological problem to the point. Because the content of study was little but essential, many problems were solved penetratingly and thoroughly.

When helping the Party members study the new Party Constitution, the tutors consciously "put themselves into it" and led the commune to carry out study, teaching them by personal demonstrations and verbal instructions and attaching greater importance to personal demonstrations than to verbal instructions.

Liao Hsien-pao, a deputy secretary of the Party branch and chief tutor of Party lessons in Yangkang brigade, Mapa commune, wrote some notes entitled

"Communists must be leaders in taking the socialist road." He regarded the happenings in his home as the living content and bore in mind the spirit of the new Party Constitution.

Liao Hsien-pao formerly raised a hog at home. His mother and his wife once suggested taking it to the market for sale. He also had this idea. After studying the new Party Constitution, he immediately realized that this reflected the struggle between the two roads in his home. Accordingly, he organized the whole family to study the new Party Constitution and held family discussion meetings three times. He first examined the selfish idea which flashed in his mind. He insisted on selling the hog to the State. His father, also a communist, supported him in fighting selfishness and criticizing revisionism and perseveringly taking the socialist road. The two of them patiently did ideological work among other members of the family. Subsequently, the whole family heightened its socialist consciousness and happily sold the hog to the State.

This living lesson taught by Liao Hsien-pao deeply educated the broad masses of Party members. They said: "Such a lesson is sensible. It provides an example for us to follow. We can easily bear it in mind and apply it."

With tuition given widely, a contingent of tutors which comprises the leaders and the masses and consists of more than 2,000 people has been set up extending services to all communes and brigades in Ch'üchiang hsien. Among these tutors are leading members of Party organizations at the hsien and commune levels and backbone elements of basic-level Party organizations. They are leaders as well as organizers of the study of the new Party Constitution. They push the study of the new Party Constitution to develop perseveringly and penetratingly in the whole hsien.

Investigation Group under Shaokuan Administrative District Revolutionary Committee, Kwangtung Province, and NCNA Reporter

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TEACHER TRAINING

Training New-Type Teachers with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

by

Investigation Group of Propaganda Team stationed in Kwangsi Normal College and Revolutionary Committee of Kwangsi Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 12, 1970)

Training classes for rural middle school teachers were set up in two hsien in Kwangsi in July last year, and have already turned out 460 junior and senior middle school teachers.

The teachers, most of whom are poor and lower-middle peasants, are taught principally Mao Tse-tung's thought and his doctrine of class struggle.--SCMP Ed.

To meet the needs of proletarian revolution of education in the countryside, rural middle school teachers' training classes have been operated for several terms since July last year in Hsingan hsien and Yungfu hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, and 460 teachers of junior and senior middle schools have been trained under the leadership of the administrative district and hsien revolutionary committees and with the concrete help of Kwangsi Normal College. Remarkable results are scored.

Importance of Running Rural Teachers' Training Classes

After the poor and lower-middle peasants took up the management of schools, revolution of education has developed very fast in the countryside. In Hsingan hsien and Yungfu hsien, the children of poor and lower-middle peasants basically do not have to go out of the commune to attend senior middle school, do not have to go out of the brigade to attend junior middle school, and do not have to go out of the village to attend primary school. The development of education in the countryside has posed a very important new problem: The teachers of rural middle schools have fallen far behind the needs of development of the current situation in number and in quality.

The training classes for rural middle school teachers have been set up precisely to meet this state of affairs. Supported and shown concern by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers' training classes have been run with better results one term after another and have shown tremendous superiority:

1. Time required is short, only a small expenditure is necessary, quick results can be produced, and a force of revolutionized teachers can be brought up with greater, faster, better and more economical results to meet the urgent needs of revolution in the countryside. In Yungfu hsien, during the summer vacation last year, 40 days' time was used to train 119 middle school teachers, this number being nine times the number of graduates of Kwangsi Normal College assigned to this hsien in the past 16 years. This changed the condition of shortage of rural middle school teachers.

2. This facilitates fast establishment of a force of revolutionized teachers with poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay. The teachers' training classes take the road of training technicians from among workers as adopted by Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. Members of these training classes have been selected from cadres at the commune and brigade levels, demobilized armymen, primary school teachers and educated youths who have practical experience. After their study in the training class, they return to their communes or brigades to take the posts of education. Most of the members of the training classes are children of poor and lower-middle peasants who are good in political understanding, good in labor training and good in work, and many others are backbone elements of the commune, the brigade and the school. Their participation in the force of teachers helps the poor and lower-middle peasants directly grasp cultural power and facilitates transformation of the former force of middle school teachers and fast establishment of a force of new-type teachers with poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay.

3. Revolution of education in the countryside is promoted. In the teachers' training class, the teachers and the students take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the sharp weapon to criticize incisively the "theory that cultural work is dangerous," "theory that it is a misfortune to teach," "theory of studying in order to be an official" and their variation, "theory that it is of no use to study," which hinder the deep-going development of the revolution of education. They further eliminate the pernicious influence of these "theories." This promotes revolution of education in the countryside.

After studying in these classes, many members become activists in the revolution of education. For example, after this study, a teacher in Jung-t'ien brigade, Sanhuang commune, further heightens his thinking of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. After returning to his school, he pays close attention to bringing proletarian politics to the fore in teaching, integrates teaching with practice and often leads the students to the fields and the power stations to learn lessons on the spot. He actively allows the students to ascend the teaching platform. He also pays attention to training the students in the practical abilities to analyze and solve problems.

Methods of Opening Rural Teachers' Training Classes

The following methods have been adopted to open classes for training rural middle school teachers:

1. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is necessary to have working-class leadership" and "Form a revolutionary three-in-one combination," a leading group comprising representatives of workers (poor and lower-middle peasants), representatives of revolutionary leading cadres (revolutionary teachers) and representatives of members of the training classes is set up in the form of "three-in-one" combination which is revolutionized and is capable of linking itself with the masses, so as to insure that the working class and its most reliable ally--poor and lower-middle peasants may take up management of the school and firmly seize the power of education. In the course of forming the "three-in-one" combination, particular attention should be paid to developing the leading role of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and the representative role of members of the training classes.

2. The living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in the first position and effort is made to tightly grasp revolutionization of thinking of members of the training class. Class education is tightly grasped and class struggle taken as the main subject and the members are helped to continuously heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing revolution.

3. The orientation of the "May 7 Directive" is followed perseveringly. Members of the teachers' training classes should "take study as their main task and, in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie." Therefore, the teachers' training classes constantly take a firm hold of revolutionary mass criticism and infuse revolutionary mass criticism into all tasks and all subjects of study. They correctly handle the relationship between study as the main task and learning of other things. The members not only study Mao Tse-tung's thought and their major subjects well, but also take part in industrial and agricultural productive labor. Meanwhile, they are organized regularly to apply Chairman Mao's idea of revolution of education in summing up, studying and exchanging experience in revolution of education.

4. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching of "reforming the old system of education and the old policy and method of teaching," the teachers' training classes adhere to the principle of learning fewer but essential things, implement the policy of integrating theory with practice and, taking society and productive bases as the classroom, organize their members to learn things in such productive bases as the factory, the farm and the power station. The teaching methods adopted are diversified and vivid, including the method

of inviting people to teach and sending out teachers to learn. Classroom teaching is integrated with on-the-spot teaching theoretical knowledge with practical work, and explanation with discussion. Mass activities of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers, and soldiers teaching one another" are carried out, so that the members can teach and learn things from one another, and those who are capable may teach.

5. A force of teachers with workers and peasants as the mainstay is organized. Old workers, old poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres work as part-time teachers of the courses of class education and productive techniques.

* * *

REFORMING OF INTELLECTUALS

China's University Teachers and Students Take Road of Integration with Workers, Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua university have embarked on the road of integrating with workers and peasants. in this way they are implementing chairman mao's teaching "since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas. we encourage the intellectuals to go among the masses, to go to factories and villages." in the past year and more, led by the workers and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team in the university, they went to factories and the countryside to be re-educated by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants and have achieved considerable success.

be pupils of workers

in march last year, an associate professor and teachers and students from the electrical engineering department went to the peking switch gear factory to be re-educated by the workers.

a comrade from the propaganda team one day asked this professor to give the workers a technical lesson. thinking that what he had learned and taught was seriously divorced from practice, he was hesitant. when the comrade learned of this, he sat down with the professor to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and helped him fight self and criticize revisionism. at the same time, the veteran workers around encouraged him to use his specialty to serve the people and to make progress on the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. when he mounted the platform for his first lesson, he criticized the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, and this helped him eliminate the influence of that revisionist line on him.

before giving the lesson, the professor asked the workers' opinions on what he should teach. the workers wanted him to talk on the ways to select the size of the busbar. as usual, he looked for answers in books and pulled out a table printed in the thirties for the purpose. he produced the table in the classroom. when the workers raised a number of questions, including what determined the selection and whether the size of the busbar could be reduced, the professor was unable to reply.

what should he do? he asked advice from the workers with practical experience. the workers angrily criticized the crimes the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical authorities had committed. they said: "we have used a new method for years, but in the past ten years and more the capitalist-roaders and the bourgeois technical authorities insisted on going by this foreign regulation dating back to the 1930's and wasted a large amount of state money. we chinese workers must scale the heights of world science and technology. why should we trail behind things done in other countries?" this forceful accusation was a deep political lesson for the associate professor. it made him see the struggle between the two classes and the two roads behind a table for selecting

the sizes of busbars. he said: "i've taught for ten years and more, and always used this table. but i've never thought how the working class thinks and does. i must work with the workers to do away with this foreign convention."

the associate professor volunteered to join the experimental group to work out a new table. by participating in the productive labour of the team making the busbar, he saw how easy it was to draw a busbar on the blackboard but how hard the workers had to work to make it. making the busbar one millimetre thicker meant more labour for them.

so, with deep proletarian feelings, in the course of working out a new table for selecting the sizes of busbars, he joined the workers in studying and investigating the question and in making repeated experiments. they succeeded in replacing the old table long used by revisionist countries. they worked out a new one in conformity with the conditions of production in china. the new table reduces the size of the busbar. this plant alone can save about eight tons of copper and aluminium for the state a year. the new table was made and a new textbook written which have the workers' approval. the associate professor declared: "this struggle helped me grasp the complete validity of the great leader chairman mao's teaching: 'the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants.'"

fighting along poyang lake

the university has an experimental farm in nanchang county of kiangsi province in east china. the teachers and students are determined to remould themselves ideologically by working hard, acquiring the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and becoming intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

rising water poured into poyang lake from the yangtze river last summer. the lives and property of the people in nanchang county were threatened. the revolutionary teachers and students of tsinghua university showed their boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao at this critical moment. they were full of concern for the safety of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they immediately organized a shock brigade to fight the flood, and repaired the dykes day and night. they bravely put forward the fighting slogan: "we pledge our lives to protect the lake and the dyke."

the lake water kept rising. inspired by mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary teachers and students had high fighting morale. the dyke was breached and a torrent poured through. in this severe test of devotion to the public interest, they plunged into action to seal up the breach, with the communist party members taking the lead.

a strong wind blew across the lake and the surging tide brought down a thick concrete wall which protected the dyke. risking their lives, many comrades jumped into the water to fill up the gap with stones and sand bags. when these were swept away by the torrents, they closed the gap with their bodies. with locked arms, they formed a human wall to hold back the water. some comrades remained in the water for more than ten hours. they did not have time to eat and refused to take a rest. one comrade was swept a metre away by a surging tide, hit and cut his head when he fell and fainted. after he came to, he continued to fight the flood although the comrades tried to dissuade him.

in this way the university's teachers and students resolutely tempered themselves and developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death by hard struggle and modelling themselves on the workers, peasants and soldiers.

be an intellectual welcomed by workers, peasants, soldiers

one teacher who had received an associate doctorate when he studied abroad and been given a gold medal, made an angry accusation at a meeting to criticize the revisionist educational line of how the old educational system had poisoned him. he expressed his determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers all his life.

when he first gave lectures to the workers on the theory of boilers, a worker said to him: "could you leave aside foreign dogmas and talk about our chinese boilers?" the teacher's first reaction was that these foreign things were all that the old educational system had taught him. throw them away and he would have no knowledge left at all. but on second thought, he reminded himself that he was a communist party member and that he must never again take the old road.

so he studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way, took an active part in criticizing the revisionist educational line and modestly accepted re-education by the working class. he joined the boiler workers in their work and studied with them the characteristics of the chinese coal used. breaking with foreign bourgeois dogmas, they worked hard in experiments and finally devised a simplified method for calculating the heat balance which meets the production needs in china. this drew favourable comment from the workers who said: "intellectuals like him are those we workers really welcome."

MODEL PEASANTS

Eleven Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Households Build Socialist New Village Through Diligence

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 19, 1970)

as a result of the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles, "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", eleven poor and lower-middle peasant households of the hsinchien production team in tzuchi county, kiangsi province, east china, have, through their own efforts, reclaimed land and diverted a river in a desolate gully. after a year of arduous struggle, they have turned the once wild gully into a thriving socialist new village. last year, a record harvest was reaped, with an average per-hectare yield of nearly seven tons of grain, and the commune members there were able to provide the state with more than eight tons of surplus grain. they have thus made a contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"we, chairman mao's poor and lower-middle peasants, follow the party's teachings closely and go to live wherever we are needed." on january 28th, 1968, eleven poor and lower-middle peasant households, led by the production team leader

lei hsia-lin, left the beautiful fertile banks of the hsin-an river and went to live in a wild gully called tatsaowan at the foot of the wuyi mountains. in front of them rose barren mountain slopes with not a single dwelling to be seen and long-abandoned fields covered with marshes, brambles and tall reeds. pointing to tatsaowan, lei hsia-lin said enthusiastically: "this is the task the party has entrusted to us. we will produce golden grain here to support the world revolution." then, he pulled out his axe and led them into a patch of reeds growing more than three metres high. they rapidly cut down the reeds and built an improvised big shed.

that night, snow fell. the eleven households, totalling more than fifty people, gathered in the shed and held a mao tsetung thought study class. by the light of oil lamps, they read and discussed the brilliant three constantly read articles. 67-year-old poor peasant tan chin-liang said feelingly: "in the vicious old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants had to use palm fibre raincloaks as bed coverings and warmed ourselves by a fire instead of wearing cotton-padded coats. there wasn't one family whose life was not full of blood and tears. it was our great liberator chairman mao who rescued us from that sea of misery. today we must resolutely follow his teachings and made revolution in this wild country. as long as we learn from the spirit of chang szu-teh and norman bethune and the determination of the 'foolish old man', we will certainly turn this desolate gully into a socialist new paradise."

soon after the poor and lower-middle peasants began their struggle with nature, a handful of class enemies came to sabotage their efforts, saying: "you've got no sense, how can a few of you open up land which was abandoned decades ago?" a few commune members began to waver and suggested asking surrounding production teams for fields.

team leader lei hsia-lin realized that this was a critical moment and that they would have to give up if the masses were not armed with invincible mao tsetung thought. so he organized a second mao tsetung thought study class and they all conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles again. in the course of the discussion they realized that the class enemies wanted to prevent the poor and lower-middle peasants from taking the road of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and they became determined to frustrate the enemies' plot. so that they might give better leadership the cadres of the team got their own families to set to work and the rest of the team, men and women, the old and the young, soon followed their example.

for some 50 days of hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants never put down their tools, no matter what the weather. thanks to their strenuous efforts, they cleared the gully and built beautiful terraced fields among the trees on the mountain slopes.

with the coming of the spring farming season, they met with new difficulties. they had no draught animal for ploughing and it was beyond their reach to buy any. what was to be done? should they solve the problem themselves or rely on the state? lei hsia-lin again organized a mao tsetung thought study class. everyone gained strength from chairman mao's teaching: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they said: "in whatever we think and in everything we do, we must keep in mind the 3,000 million people of the world. we must solve our problems ourselves so that our country may support the world revolution even better." lei hsia-lin

gave 100 yuan of his own to the collective to buy draught animal and deputy team leader lei chun-lin gave 120 yuan. others followed their example and in the end they had enough to buy a buffalo. knowing their difficulties, their class brothers came from the people's commune and the production teams around with offers of help. the commune revolutionary committee sent them three head of cattle and an afforestation centre sent them two. this class feeling gave them added revolutionary zeal to overcome difficulties. because they did not have enough farm tools, an old poor peasant named lei chang-chin got several young people to go up the mountain with him to cut bamboo and wood, and they made three ploughs and three harrows and many other tools. but they were still short of animals and tools. when ploughing began, they made up for this by making full use of their manpower. in 1968 they reaped 3.8 tons per hectare. out of their harvest they put by the best grain for seed, supplied each family with enough for its needs and provided the state with 1.5 tons of surplus grain.

the poor and lower-middle peasants carried on the struggle without a pause, following up their great successes of the first year. in their resolve to wrest an even better harvest from the soil as a contribution to the world revolution, they engaged in a new battle to divert a river and reclaim an islet named chakangchou.

the islet was overgrown with weeds and covered by a layer of sand and pebbles several feet thick. it was dotted with thousands of stocks of willow trees, and a branch of the river cut it in bay. in order to bring the islet into cultivation, it was necessary to dig a new waterway for the river, and build a dyke along it. all the willow stocks and undergrowth had to be cleared and the sand and pebbles removed. technicians were invited to make a survey and calculate the amount of work the project would involve. some 20,000 cubic metres of stonework alone was needed. a large quantity of cement and explosives and many detonators had to be obtained. altogether this would cost 4,800 yuan. considering the manpower available, it would take the team three years to finish the work.

what were they to do in face of this new test? the first question to answer was not how easy or hard it would be to transform the islet but that it was important for supporting the world revolution. this was the view of most of the members and they argued that the correct answer could be found in the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao. lei hsia-lin again organized a mao tsetung thought study class for the 11 households of poor and lower-middle peasants. arming themselves with chairman mao's teachings, they said confidently: "let's set to work exclamation"

the new battle was started on december 18th, 1968. everyone, both men and women, played an active part. lei chun-hua, a woman in her fifties, dug with a will, ignoring the snow and ice. her feet bled with the cold, but she did not give up. lan chin-liang, an old poor peasant, fell sick, but he refused to leave the "battle front" as he put it, although his comrades tried hard to persuade him to rest. by relying on their own "steeled" hands and shoulders, they dug a new waterway 30 metres wide, 2 metres deep and 600 metres long, and built a dyke a metre high and a metre wide along it. they did not ask the state for any money for cement and explosives. the work which had been scheduled to take three winters, was completed in less than three months.

last april, greatly inspired by the glad news of the convening of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, the 11 households plunged into another battle to transform the islet, in the spirit of "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)" as chairman mao teaches. they worked day and night, under the flares of pine torches. after two weeks, they removed the thick layer of sand and pebbles with such simple tools as shoulder poles and baskets. a hectare of farmland was thus opened up and it yielded 5.25 tons of grain the first year it was under cultivation.

with the development of the collective economy, tatsaowan is undergoing a great change. the poor and lower-middle peasants built a storehouse made of bricks and set up a pig-breeding farm last year. in order to achieve more results from their study of chairman mao's works, they built a small hydro-electric power station that now lights every household. loudspeakers were installed in every home so they can listen to chairman mao's instructions every day.

COAL PRODUCTION

Kwangtung Province, South China, Increases Production of Coal

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangtung province, south china, have mobilized the masses to produce more coal locally in line with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the province's coal output has risen considerably. the january and february output was 51.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. many counties which had relied on state supplies of coal have now become self-sufficient. some can even supply coal to other areas.

coal is widely found in kwangtung. encouraged by the general line put forward by chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", in 1958 the revolutionary people of the province built a number of medium and small sized coal mines using indigenous methods. the rapid increase in coal output contributed to the big leap forward of industrial and agricultural production at that time. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents soon brought that to a halt. they closed down many of the small coal mines. this prolonged dependence on the state for most of the coal for industrial, agricultural and home use. large quantities of coal had to be shipped from the northern part of the country.

under the leadership of revolutionary committees at all levels, the revolutionary people of kwangtung, steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by liu shao-chi in sabotaging the efforts of the people to build local coal mines which would help speed up industrial and agricultural

growth. the people were determined to develop coal production by their own efforts to end the necessity of getting coal from the north.

leading the people in opening coal mines, the revolutionary committees applied the policies of combining modern with local methods and of walking on two legs. they fully mobilized the people to launch a "people's war" to develop coal production. where the coal seams are thick and the reserves large, mechanized coal pits were built by greater, faster, better and more economical methods to ensure a rapid increase in coal output. the capacity of state-run coal mines in the province in 1969 was nearly double that of 1966. dozens of coal pits are still under construction and a number of mechanized coal pits are expected to start extraction some time this year. where the coal seams are thin and the deposits smaller, members of rural people's communes were mobilized to build small coal mines, using indigenous and simple methods. more than twenty counties now are operating small coal mines and more than one hundred and forty people's communes in over forty counties have small coal pits. production by these small pits now accounts for over one-third of the total coal output in the province.

this work is done in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. many small coal mines were built without state investment. in yangshan county, small coal pits were opened and expanded while coal was being hewed and funds accumulated. over eighty coal pits have been opened through self-reliant efforts in a dozen people's communes in the county. they produced over 27,000 tons of coal in the first two months of this year.

all government departments concerned have helped promote the opening of mines and the extraction of coal. the big coal mines helped with the building of small ones, and the old mines helped with the building of new ones. this helped meet the growing demands for mining equipment, technicians and skilled workers.

AFFORESTATION

Big Achievements in China's Spring Afforestation Campaign

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary masses in china's cities and countryside have launched a great spring afforestation campaign and made big achievements under the guidance of chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." up to now, the provinces of kwangtung, hunan, hupeh, fukien, kiangsi, anhwei, honan and kwangsi chuang autonomous region have afforested more than 800,000 hectares of land, surpassing last year for the same period by a big margin.

revolutionary committees at various levels in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions organized the revolutionary masses during the winter to study chairman mao's great teachings "cover the country with trees" and "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; none of them can be dispensed with." they criticized the counter-revolutionary

revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents. this did much to raise the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses for afforestation and helped set off a high tide in planting trees. the production teams in tzuyuan county, kwangsi chuang autonomous region, after the autumn harvest mobilized the masses between the intervals in production to level land for the coming spring tree planting. 3,300 hectares of hill slopes were reclaimed in only ten days.

conscientiously acting in accordance with chairman mao's great principles on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres made full use of the local conditions to plant trees. the revolutionary masses on north china plain and the huaipei plain of anhwei province, east china, planted quick-growing trees for firewood and timber at their water conservancy construction sites, along roads, irrigation ditches and dykes and near villages and open spaces in the area. the kueilin administrative region in kwangsi firmly relied on the masses to collect seeds, nurse saplings, plant trees and take care of them, thus ensuring the quantity and quality of the afforestation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and his wife princess norodom sihanouk arrived here this morning by special plane.

welcoming them at the airport were: chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien and hsieh fu-chih, vice-premiers; and wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those at the airport were leading members of the various departments concerned, including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, chien chih-kuang, fang yi, huang tso-chen, yang teh-chung, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, chung ping-chang, tsao lu, liang chang-wu, hsieh hua, ma jen-hui, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, wang chen, tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

accompanying samdech norodom sihanouk were: madame pemme peang, mother of princess norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, private adviser to the head of state, and madame penn nouth; his highness sisowath methavi, cambodian ambassador to the german democratic republic; lieutenant-general ngo hou, technical adviser to the head of state, and madame ngo hou; and others.

at the airport were: cambodian ambassador to china nay valentin and madame nay valentin and diplomatic officials of the cambodian embassy; and duong sam ol, general inspector of the armed forces of the kingdom of cambodia, madame duong sam ol and um amreth, cambodian ambassador to korea, who are now in peking.

also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys and officials of hungary, ceylon, algeria, afghanistan, norway, switzerland, finland, yemen, mali, denmark, czechoslovakia, pakistan, the german democratic republic, sweden, guinea, france, the republic of south viet nam, syria, the united arab republic, the democratic republic of viet nam, tanzania, albania, the netherlands, iraq, the soviet union, southern yemen, morocco, india, burma, cuba, mauritania, yugoslavia, mongolia, poland, zambia, rumania, bulgaria, the laos, korea, the people's republic of the congo and britain, and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

premier chou en-lai held talks with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in a sincere and friendly atmosphere this morning.

taking part in the talks from both sides were vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army wu fa-hsien, samdech penn nouth and general ngo hou.

premier chou en-lai gave a luncheon in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife princess norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests. present on the chinese side were vice-premier li hsien-nien, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. wu fa-hsien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and comrade teng ying-chao who welcomed the distinguished guests at the guest house.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Embassy in France Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 17, 1970)

the chinese embassy here gave a film reception yesterday evening at which the colour documentary film "the closing of the victorious ninth national congress of the communist party of china" and the full-length colour documentary film "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" were shown and were most warmly welcomed and praised by the french friends and friends in france from asia, africa and latin america and from other west european countries.

many friends attending the reception wore radiant chairman mao badges. they were eager to see from the films the brilliant image of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

upon seeing the moving scenes on the screen in which the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, beaming and in high spirits, waved back to the cheering masses again and again in acknowledgement, the audience burst into prolonged warm applauses.

a french friend who had worked in china said that he was very happy to see the films for he felt as if he were back in china again. he added that he saw once again from the films the chinese people's boundless love for chairman mao. he said that the chinese people's revolutionary spirit depicted in the films fully demonstrated the strength of the chinese people and that china is invincible.

the friends at the film reception attentively listened to the important speech delivered by vice-chairman lin piao at the rally celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they warmly applauded when vice-chairman lin piao concluded his speech.

they were greatly inspired by the tremendous achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao during the past 20 years. a latin american student in france

said enthusiastically, "i see from the films the incomparable superiority of socialist system. i saw the great image of chairman mao, i feel the happiness of the chinese people."

the friends expressed admiration for the great success obtained by the chinese people in their resolute response to chairman mao's great call: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the scenes showing the marching columns of the chinese people's liberation army and the people's militia units of the capital were very enthusiastically welcomed by the audience. when they saw the liberation army fighters holding in their hands copies of the red treasured book "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", some friends said: this shows that the fighters' revolutionary spiritual strength is stronger than the power of weapons. other friends said that the strength of the broad revolutionary masses armed with mao tsetung thought is indestructible.

at the end of the film reception many friends warmly congratulated the chinese people on their great victory.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Steps Up Collusion with Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang in Opposing China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

the reactionary sato government of japan recently intensified its collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in antagonizing the great socialist china, thus further exposing the reactionary features of the japanese reactionaries who are tailing after u.s. imperialism and playing the role of an anti-china clown, according to a tokyo report.

it was reported that on march 17 japanese prime minister eisaku sato and foreign minister kiichi aichi separately received in tokyo the so-called "ambassador" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to japan, and they made a hue and cry to oppose china. during the reception, sato clamoured that his government's "basic policy" towards the chiang bandit gang "will not change" and that he will obdurately push this reactionary policy as he did in the past. besides attacking china viciously, eisaku sato asked the so-called "ambassador" of the chiang bandit gang to convey his "regards" to chiang kai-shek, a political mummy long repudiated by the chinese people.

on march 13, eisaku sato held a press conference at the "world exposition" in osaka sponsored by his reactionary government. at the press conference, he alleged vociferously that the chiang kai-shek bandit gang is a "lawful government", that he would "strictly abide" by "international duty" and "honour" the "obligations" as laid down in the japan-chiang bandit gang "treaty" hostile to the 700 million chinese people. the next day, sato led 17 members of his reactionary cabinet to visit the pavilion of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang at the "world exposition".

to step up its penetration into china's territory taiwan and its counter-revolutionary collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang in the political and economic fields, the japanese government on march 9 sent to china's territory taiwan an "economic cooperation survey mission" comprising officials of the japanese foreign ministry and finance ministry and so-called "experts" to carry out sinister activities there.

the sato government of japan has gone farther and farther down the criminal road of opposing the great people's republic of china, antagonizing the chinese people and scheming to create "two chinas". this fully shows that all sorts of gestures made recently by the reactionary sato government to "improve" japan-china relations are but deceptive tricks.

the movement of the japanese people for japan-china friendship has already become a great current in japan. sato and his ilk who wantonly oppose china against the will of the japanese people are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. they will surely end in ignominious failure.

Japanese People Oppose Reactionary Sato Government's Criminal Act of Creating "Two Chinas" at "World Exposition"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

rallies and demonstrations have been held in various parts of japan for the past few days to protest against the reactionary sato government's criminal act of creating "two chinas" at the "world exposition", according to a tokyo report.

at the "world exposition" which was opened in osaka on march 15 by the japanese reactionaries, there is a "taiwan pavilion" of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. this is obviously an act of flagrant hostility of the japanese reactionaries to the 700 million chinese people and another plot of creating "two chinas".

on the very day of its opening, more than 400 young japanese workers and students in the kansai area and activists of the japan-china friendship movement held a rally in a park in osaka, exposing the scheme of the reactionary sato government to create "two chinas". speaking at the rally, many representatives strongly denounced the reactionary sato government for allowing the chiang kai-shek bandit gang repudiated long ago by the chinese people to take part in the "exposition".

after the rally, the participants held a demonstration. a part of the demonstrators went to the "exposition" site to expose to the masses the intrigue of the japanese reactionaries.

earlier, 700 people from tokyo, nagoya, kanagawa, kyoto, osaka, kobe and kitakyushu who are engaged in friendly trade with china held a rally and demonstration in osaka city to oppose the holding of the "world exposition" by the japanese reactionaries. they denounced the sato government for

intensifying its collusion with u.s. imperialism, strengthening the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and plotting to make the japanese people serve the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression. they pledged to unite with the workers, peasants and students, develop the patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism, oppose the reactionary sato government's intrigue to create "two chinas", and resolutely promote friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Is Capable of Wiping Out Any Enemy, Says "Voice of Malayan Revolution"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

the desperate struggle jointly waged by the puppet rahman-razak clique and thai reactionaries can never check the rapid development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people, said the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday entitled "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet".

the commentary said, "the rahman-razak clique and thai reactionaries signed a so-called 'new agreement' in bangkok at the beginning of march. the two sides were reported to have agreed that the army of one side is allowed to enter the territory of the other side within a distance of five miles for 72 hours in order to attack the malayan national liberation army which is active in the malayan-thailand border areas.

"in the last few years, imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and thai reactionaries, suffered heavy blows and repeated defeats from the malayan national liberation army fighting in north malaya and the malayan-thailand border areas. it was under such an awkward situation that the two puppet cliques held a military meeting in bangkok in early march under the machination of their imperialist master and cooked up the 'new agreement' in a vain attempt to check the rapid development of the revolutionary armed struggle of the malayan people. this is a fresh manifestation of the enemy's desperate struggle.

"to cover up their paper-tiger nature, the enemies set their propaganda machines in motion and made a big fanfare of this 'new agreement' as if it were something miraculous. this is sheer deceitful talk. the so-called 'new agreement' has nothing new and there is nothing terrifying about it."

the commentary said: british imperialism and its lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and lee kuan yew clique, are the mortal enemies of our people. in the past more than 20 years, they mobilized several hundred thousand troops and police and used every kind of up-to-date weapons except atomic bombs. but they were not only unable to suppress the armed struggle of our people, but have suffered irretrievable defeats under the heavy blows of the malayan national liberation army. now the malayan national liberation army has grown stronger in battle and the guerrilla areas and bases have been consolidated and expanded. the flames of armed struggle are raging more furiously on our land. the revolution, like a smouldering

volcano, is seriously threatening the tottering rule of the puppet cliques. since imperialist support cannot save the rule of the puppet rahman-razak clique, the "new agreement" definitely cannot save it from its inevitable doom. the malayan national liberation army will rely on the masses still more closely and fight more strenuously to smash the enemy attacks.

the commentary warned the reactionaries of thailand that in serving as the accomplice of british imperialism and its lackeys and in frantically driving the youth of thailand to die for british imperialism and its lackeys, they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. the commentary said: "our people are a heroic people and our army, the malayan national liberation army, is an invincible revolutionary army tested in the protracted revolutionary war. our army victoriously resisted the attacks of several hundred thousand troops and police of british imperialism and its lackeys. now it has greater capability and experience to defeat any enemy who dares to attack us. in dealing with the scoundrels who are willing to die for british imperialism and its lackeys, we shall act in accordance with the teaching of the great teacher chairman mao: "wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Peking Film Reception Marks National Anti-US Day of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

ambassador ngo thuyen of the democratic republic of viet nam to china and ambassador nguyen van quang of the republic of south viet nam to china gave a film reception here today to mark the 20th anniversary of the vietnamese people's national day of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including wen yu-cheng, li chiang, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, hsieh huai-ten, kuo lu, mei sheng-wei, shen chien, yang yu-neng, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin.

in their speeches at the reception, ambassador ngo thuyen and vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei vehemently condemned u.s. imperialism for its crime of intensifying the war of aggression against viet nam.

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "the people of viet nam are determined to act in accordance with president ho chi minh's will, wage a struggle of five, ten, twenty years or even longer against the u.s. aggressors till all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of the land of viet nam, liberate the south, defend the north and then reunify the motherland."

vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei said emphatically: "the chinese people will always follow our great leader chairman mao's teaching 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area', and resolutely support the vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

a documentary film depicting the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation was shown at the reception.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Embassy in UAR Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 18, 1970)

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the u.a.r., gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade.

attending the reception were mohamed abdullah merzaban, minister of supply and home trade, and other u.a.r. high-ranking officials.

also attending the reception were the diplomatic envoys of some countries accredited to the u.a.r.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on march 16, chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation, gave a dinner in honour of the u.a.r. government trade delegation headed by hamza eleish, undersecretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade. hassan abbas zaky, u.a.r. minister of economy and foreign trade, was also present.

the chinese government trade delegation arrived in cairo on march 10 for a visit to the u.a.r. at the invitation of the u.a.r. government. in the past few days, the chinese guests visited some factories in cairo and alexandria and the port of alexandria.

US

American Women Demonstrate Outside White House Against War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

about 500 american women demonstrated outside the white house yesterday in protest against u.s. imperialism's aggression in viet nam and laos, according to reports from washington.

besides local residents, others of the demonstrators had come from new york and other cities. braving severe cold and lashing rain, they demonstrated in front of the white house to denounce bitterly the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration and demand an immediate end to the aggression in viet nam and laos.

36,000 New York Postmen Go On Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 19, 1970)

36,000 u.s. postal workers and employees in new york, surmounting all obstructions, began a strike yesterday in demand of higher wages and better living conditions, according to reports reaching here.

the strike was started by letter carriers and soon joined by other postal workers and employees. the strikers carrying placards set up picket lines in new york city. their struggle won the support of workers in other trades. in support of the postmen's strike, american workers of foreign airlines in new york refused to handle the foreign mail. in addition, the postal workers in long island near new york and in paterson, new jersey, also stopped working.

the new york postmen's strike has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. ruling circles. panic-stricken by the strike, the reactionary u.s. authorities issued an injunction immediately after its outbreak and ordered all striking workers to return to work. but the strikers were not afraid of intimidation and persisted in their struggle.

this is the first postal workers' strike in u.s. history. its outbreak shows once again the steady development in the struggle against exploitation and oppression of the american working class.

END

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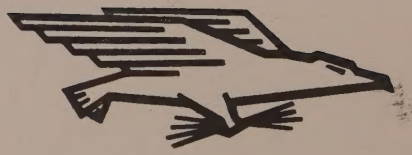

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